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'REAL PROSPECT' FOR ACTIVE NORMALIZATION OF WORLD CLIMATE

LD191339 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[Article by Doctor of Historical Sciences O. Bykov under the rubric "SALT II: Results and Prospects": "Feasible"]

[Text] In all historical periods the problem of war and peace has been of substantial importance to international relations and has determined its content to a large extent. The significance of this problem today is far greater than at any other time. It has now assumed truly global dimensions. It is a matter of life and death to hundreds of millions of people and governs the fate of entire countries and peoples and the paths of world development as a whole.

If it is not prevented, a new world war will be fraught with catastrophic consequences for mankind. The use of mass destruction means would wreak colossal havoc in entire countries and reduce centers of world production and world culture to ruins.

It is easy to see why tremendous and truly historic significance is attached to the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on strategic offensive arms limitation. "By signing this treaty," L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, said, "we are helping to uphold every person's most sacred right--the right to live."

In the view of the broadest public circles, the agreements reached in Vienna are an undoubted obstacle to the progress of the arms race. The implementation of these accords opens up new opportunities for stopping the buildup of nuclear missile arsenals and paves the way for the total cessation of production and the liquidation of stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

The dangers of the arms race have always been obvious. There have been repeated attempts to bring it under control. But only in our day has it been possible to take real steps in this direction. And it is not hard to see why. In fact under modern conditions the very question of the possibility of preventing a world war takes on a new shape. The forces of aggression and war are now opposed by the fraternal countries of socialism, the international working class, the national liberation movement and all progressive and peace-loving forces. They are placing a mighty obstacle in the way of imperialist aggressors and other people fond of military adventures.

Socialism's truly historic service to mankind consists in that fact that it has not only been able, by using its advantages as a advanced social system, to neutralize imperialism's challenge in the military technical sphere. Socialism has halted the world's perilous slide toward the abyss of war. The creation of a global balance of military strength, in particular USSR-United States strategic parity, laid a sound basis for curbing the arms race and advancing toward disarmament.

It was on this basis and under conditions of the strengthening of the world positions of socialism and other progressive forces, that the principles of equality and identical security and the principles of nondetriment to the security of any side became a real basis for all accords and agreements on limiting and reducing arms.

The positive changes which have occurred in the world situation in the seventies are a weighty factor in international development. [paragraph continues]

The move toward relaxation of international tension created favorable political prospects for progress in disarmament, and the first measures, albeit relatively modest, to limit arms were a stimulus to the further normalization of the world political climate.

At the same time, the arms race has not been curbed. Weapons are being qualitatively improved, absorbing the latest scientific and technical achievements, and the quantity of weapons is constantly growing. The burden of military appropriations is resting more and more heavily on the peoples' shoulders. Unproductive military expenditure is depriving them of a significant and constantly growing proportion of the wealth created by their hard work and is inhibiting the solution of urgent problems affecting the whole of mankind. One gets an idea--zealously fostered by militarist circles--of a flood of arms that cannot be stemmed. And all manner of pseudotheoretical arguments are used in an attempt to support it.

Life rejects out of hand the false arguments of the arms race instigators. There is nothing insuperably predestined about the actual process of creating the material means of warfare. Of course, you have to contend with the massive force of inertia created by a weapons-producing machine that has gathered speed. It is not easy to stop it dead. It is not easy to slow down and curtail major long-term programs for creating modern arms even in the early stages of development, let alone the deployment stage. Naturally, all this must be given due consideration in the course of elaborating specific proposals on arms limitation and disarmament. But the failure so far to stop the flywheel of military preparations stems not from these difficulties alone.

The main obstacle in the way of military detente is the unpredictability of arms technology development. It involves the selfish interests and subjective principles of influential forces in the West gambling on the continuation and intensification of the arms race.

Militarist circles' attempts to tip the established balance of military force in their favor do great harm to the cause of military detente.

The gradual reduction of the level of military confrontation, which strengthens rather than undermines the sides' security and peace throughout the world, demands the elaboration of a carefully weighed balance of the interests of all participants in this process. And this is very difficult to achieve when the very foundation of all serious measures on arms limitation and reduction--the established strategic balance--begins to be questioned.

Obstacles in the way of military detente are being erected by imperialist circles and the military-industrial complex, which obtains colossal profits from arms production. The most reactionary political groups, operating in the spirit of the cold war, are an obstacle. They will not abandon their crazy plans to use force to resolve the historical competition between the two opposing social systems, or at least to insure that as many of the socialist countries' material resources as possible are gobbled up by the arms race.

The practice of curbing the arms race and the agreements reached in this sphere convincingly demonstrate that, given mutual political will, it is possible to monitor the most complex military-technical parameters. Of course, this is far from easy, although under conditions of the prevailing global strategic balance there is no type of weapon which cannot be effectively limited and physically reduced on the basis of equality and reciprocity.

We know how difficult the SALT II talks were. But, despite all the difficulties and because both sides had the determination and will to bring the talks to a conclusion, the treaty was placed on the table at the Vienna meeting ready for signing.

In describing this document it is necessary to stress that it is in keeping with mutual interests. Although it imposes quantitative and qualitative limitations on strategic arms it does not infringe either side's security. It marks the continuation of the process of curbing the arms race which was started on the Soviet Union's initiative. The conclusion, ratification and entry into force of the SALT II treaty will create additional obstacles to the further accumulation and improvement of the most lethal types of weapons, improve the political climate in the world and pave the way for a substantial arms reduction and the implementation of the supreme aim: a total halt to production and the liquidation of stockpiles of nuclear weapons.

The Soviet Union regards the treaty signed in Vienna as the beginning of a serious process of struggle to put an end to the dangerous mass destruction arms race. Our country says that we must not rest on our laurels but must carry on and seek a further reduction of nuclear missile arsenals. The policy of the Soviet Union and the faternal socialist countries aimed at curbing the arms race is distinguished by its breadth and realism. It stems from a political and strategic situation in the modern world, the trends and prospects of future development and material and technical factors. It is conditioned by the interests of strengthening peace as a whole.

A tremendous contribution to the struggle to halt the arms race is made by the persistent, consistent implementation of the foreign policy program of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and the tireless activity of L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, for the good of peace and detente.

The peace-loving peoples are now faced with a task of immense importance--the task of insuring further progress toward eliminating the threat of a world nuclear war. The implementation of this task will undoubtedly require the surmounting of many difficulties. It would be wrong to underestimate the resistance of aggressive, militarist forces and all those who love military adventures. Nevertheless, the positive shifts in the world situation contribute in many ways to mitigating the danger of the outbreak of a world military conflict. Given the present correlation of forces in the world arena, there are no insuperable difficulties in the way of lasting peace. There is a real prospect of an active normalization of the international climate.

KONDRASHOV CALLS FOR RESPONSIBLE APPROACH TO DISARMAMENT

LD200150 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Our observer Stanislav Kondrashov writes the following on the need for joint efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States to stop the arms race and achieve disarmament:

It seems that all are well aware of the special importance of joint efforts by the Soviet Union and the United States to prevent nuclear war and insure universal peace. As a result of such efforts, agreement was reached to limit strategic arms at the recent Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Jimmy Carter. However, now, after the Vienna talks, Soviet-American relations are causing subdued satisfaction. Satisfaction came from the signing of the SALT II treaty but that impression was marred when, contrary to logic and commonsense, some circles in the United States came out with criticism of the treaty, making its fate uncertain. So what's the situation like now? The Soviet Union is ready to fulfill the commitments it assumed, as it regards the treaty as a major step forward to curb the strategic arms race. The American people, in their majority, support the treaty, too. Practically the whole world, including the NATO countries and Japan, approve the treaty.

Senator Edward Kennedy has expressed the view that the treaty will enhance the security of the United States and its allies, will lessen the danger of a nuclear war and will lead to establishing real control over nuclear arms.

Although the Soviet and American governments managed to come to an agreement, despite many difficulties, agreement hasn't been reached, so far, in Washington. It is clearly no confidence in the United States ruling circles and it is this that generates a problem in Washington that simply doesn't exist in Moscow. [sentence as heard] In practical terms, this means that some forces in the United States are inclined to maintain a situation in which the Pentagon could continue an endless and uncontrolled arms race, but such an irresponsible approach is rejected even by many military leaders in the United States. As is known, the Joint Chiefs of Staff have voiced their approval of the treaty on the limitation of strategic arms signed in Vienna.

True, the treaty is full of complex terminology. However, the opponents of the SALT II are trying to introduce even more complexities which mean little to ordinary people. They talk about the balance of missiles and nuclear potentials of the two powers, about the number of warheads and about combined payloads. They also talk about the concept of the first strike and the capability to withstand it and retaliate, and all this is discussed in the context of averting the Soviet threat.

But can a single specialist evaluate the treaty better and fuller than the American Government, which has all the necessary means at its disposal? The government was engaged in negotiations for about 7 years. Involved in the talks were three presidents, a number of state and defense secretaries and also generals and admirals from the Chiefs of taff. Who, in United States ruling circles, can evaluate the treaty with more competence and who can judge on how it meets America's interests better than these high-ranking officials? Thank God the time of McCarthyism has passed and these officials can't be suspected by anyone of disloyalty in letting the Russians cheat them into agreeing to one-sided advantages for Russia. Such an assumption would be really ridiculous. It would seem even more absurd if we take into account another circumstance which is common knowledge. For all these years, American officals conducted negotiations with the Soviet Union under the scrutinizing looks from the Congress and the editorial offices of the American press. Sometimes, administration officials delayed the talks to please critics and bargained very heavily. And nevertheless, the treaty was worked out and signed eventually. Why?

The answer has been given many times, both in Washington and Moscow. The treaty is the best of compromises now available. It is a thoroughly weighed balance of interests, opening prospects for advancement toward putting the arms race under control. It seems clear to all that the present stage in the development of international relations is crucial because the fate of the world is at stake. The world may slide down to a nuclear holocaust or obstacles will be created and measures t ken to prevent that and to stop the arms race and create reliable guarantees for peace. This crucial moment requires that both the governments and politicians approach international problems, above all the problems of disarmament, with responsibility.

BOVIN VIEWS SENATE'S SALT II DEBATE ON MOSCOW TV 8 JUL

LD192230 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Commentary by political observer Aleksander Bovin carried in the "International Panorama" program]

[Text] Good evening, comrades. This week, two subjects have been the main topics of political conversation:

The SALT II treaty and the prospects for its ratification in the Senate, and the results of the Tokyo meeting of the leaders of 7 leading capitalist powers, and we shall begin with these subjects.

The discussion of SALT II, as you all most probably know, will begin tomorrow in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and many U.S. newspapers have written all week that the SALT II treaty will have to undergo a lengthy and difficult test in the Senate. I do not agree with such a formulation of the question. There will actually be a long and difficult test, but not for the treaty; this test will have to be passed by the Senate. The test will have to be undergone by those who formulate U.S. foreign policy and this is truly a very difficult test, a political test, one of mature reasoning, political realism, skill in placing political logic above traditional, trite anticommunist emotions. Finally, it is a test of the ability to see national interests of the United States in the light of long-term prospects.

The prospects for the Senate's discussion of the treaty are now being discussed in various countries. The whole world takes a positive attitude toward the treaty. But from Capitol Hill one can often hear offended voices: There they are pressuring the senators, they want them to automatically ratify the treaty. Of course, we are not talking about automatism here. Naturally, this agreement has to be carefully studied, studied very carefully, and as Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko correctly said, it must be done objectively and fairly. Senator Tower has said, for example: When it comes down to it, Carter's speech has produced a negative impression, as the speech is intellectual swindle. The president tried to create an illusion of stability and equilibrium, but there is neither one or the other in the treaty.

Well, it is a so-called package deal, which in itself is fairly far from objectivity and fairness. Let us examine from this point of view the main groups of arguments of the treaty's enemies. The first group includes all kinds of statistics by which they want to prove that this treaty is more to the advantage of the Soviet Union than the United States and that the Soviet Union has obtained or will soon obtain strategic advantages. Here, they generally refer to the alleged fact that the Soviet Union has some kinds of heavy missiles which the United States does not possess, or that the payload of our missiles is larger than that of the U.S. ones, and so forth. This is precisely the non-objective approach, because strategic equations are very complex things, because the structure of the strategic forces, strategic arms, ours and the Americans are far from symetrical. We have more of something and the Americans have more of something else: In some things we are ahead and in others they are, and it is the merit of those who prepared the treaty that they finally managed to create a general strategic equality from these many inequalities and which guarantees to a great extent the equal security of the sides.

I do not know--I may be wrong--but when I hear such arguments, I get the following impression: For a long time, the Americans convinced themselves and everybody else that they had an unquestionable and natural military-technical advantage. But it is now difficult to assert this; there is a treaty, there are figures and now it turns out that having lost this supremacy, the Americans psychologically understand this present equality as the supremacy of the Soviet Union. Well, these are remnants of imperial thinking and as long as these survive, the Americans will find it difficult to realize such a simple thing that America, in the final analysis, is just America. A large, big and strong power but nothing else, and that it is being addressed and will be addressed on a footing of equality.

Now the second group of arguments. They pertain to the question of control. Here the picture is very strange. At first they tried to prove that the Soviet Union violated the SALT I treaty provisions. U.S. official circles disproved this. Now they assert that the Americans will not be able to reliably control the implementation of SALT II with their national means of control, namely satellites, radar stations and radioelectronic monitoring stations, and the loudest complaint in this connection has arisen from the fact that the Americans have lost two such stations that were located in Iran. Again, the official circles affirm that it is possible to do without these stations, but try to convince those who do not want to be convinced. I remember that once I talked to a U.S. specialist in the field of strategic research. In general, he is for the SALT treaty, but even he asked: Why would you not allow our U-2 spy aircraft to fly along the Soviet-Turkish border? It would compensate for the loss of these stations. I told him: Fine. What would Washington say if, for instance, Mexico allowed Soviet reconnaissance aircraft to fly along the Mexican-U.S. border? Well, that would be too much my interlocutor told me. This, in U.S. thinking, is a very characteristic detail; rather, it is not a detail, but a substantial thing. There are two standards, two criteria of evaluation. That which they can do we are not allowed to do.

So what kind of objectivity and fairness can there be? This is especially evident, very noticeable when we go on to the third group of arguments within which the SALT treaty is considered to be a prize for good behavior. What is good and what is bad is the main question. But everything is easy for the Americans. Well, they thought that all this was normal and did not contradict detente and was in no way connected with the SALT treaty. But if the Cubans go to the aid of the legitimate government of Angola, then that is bad: It violates detente, contradicts the principles of the SALT treaty talks and everything else. Or let us take the Americans having very large bases in the Philippines. Again, that is normal, it is good, it does not contradict detente. But if a Soviet naval ship enters the port of some friendly country, immediately noise spreads all over the world and again they refer to detente, the SALT treaty and Soviet-U.S. relations and everything else. It is the same in everything else. With such a double standard, with such a double system of coordinates for us and them, it is generally very difficult to come to an agreement on anything; and concerning coordination itself, everything in world politics is interconnected and interwoven and it is precisely the task of politicians to define something important, fundamental and decisive in any given situation.

The SALT II treaty is now this kind of decisive knot in world politics, and objectivity and fairness require that you agree with Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said not so long ago that for all thinking people it is clear that the survival of our civilization depends to a considerable extent on whether we will be able to control the arms race. It is precisely this task that the SALT II treaty solves.

FORMER SALT DELEGATION HEADS AT SENATE HEARINGS

LD191954 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[TASS correspondent's dispatch]

[Text] In the Foreign Relations Committee of the U.S. Senate hearings go on the ratification of the strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT II, concluded in Vienna by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and U.S. President Jimmy Carter.

The hearings are being addressed by Gerard Smith, Paul Warnke and Alexis Johnson, who at different times led the American delegation at the SALT talks with the Soviet Union. The first two men were also directors of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency. Now this report from a Soviet news agency TASS correspondent in Washington:

Speaking in support of the SALT II treaty its advocates provided strong arguments to refute the opponents' allegations that the treaty gives one-sided advantages to the Soviet Union, that it can't be verified and that the Soviet Union has violated the previous accords. Gerard Smith underlined that the Soviet Union scrupulously observed all points of the SALT I treaty [words indistinct] as a follow up to the process under which we learned how to get along together and on which we rely. Gerard Smith noted that on the whole the SALT II treaty is a step necessary for advancing towards greater reductions (? and for limiting) arms in the next few years.

Paul Warnke refuted allegations by the opponents of the treaty that the United States yielded unilateral concessions at the talks. He described the SALT II accord as an indispensable component for carrying out a realistic foreign policy course. He also called it a reasoned step towards insuring greater national security.

In his speech Alexis Johnson stressed the great importance of the very process of Soviet-American negotiations on limiting strategic arms in the interests of strengthening international security. An agreement in this field, he said, should be valued on the merits of its constructiveness and benefit in the future. The SALT II treaty meets this requirement.

At the same time a number of speakers contradicted the spirit of the SALT II treaty. Gerard Smith said that whether the treaty be ratified or not competition with the Soviet Union in the field of strategic arms will continue. In his words the basic issue is whether the United States and the Soviet Union will manage to improve their strategic positions with the least risk and spendings [words indistinct].

In an interview with the U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT United States Vice President Walter Mondale said that the Senate's refusal to ratify the SALT II treaty would deal a crushing blow to the United States leadership. If the worst happens then there would be a tremendous leap in the strategic arms race, besides, the United States, he said, could not [words indistinct] West Europe leaders in the discussion on military matters. These leaders, as is known, support the SALT II treaty.

PRAVDA CALLS FOR PROGRESS ON MBFR TALKS, MILITARY DETENTE

ID201023 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 1 ID

[Editorial: "Putting Military Detente on the Agenda"]

[Text] The results of the Soviet-American summit talks in Vienna, the strategic offensive arms limitation treaty (SALT II) which was signed there and the association documents remain at the center of attention for the international public, the broad people's masses and statesmen and politicians in various countries.

"The complete implementation of the documents signed in Vienna," says the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On the Results of the Meeting Between L.I. Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter," "opens up new opportunities for ending the buildup of nuclear-missile arsenals and insuring their effective quantitative and qualitative limitation. The resolution of this task would be a new stage in curbing the nuclear arms race and would open the way for a substantial arms reduction and for the realization of the supreme goal: A complete end to the production of nuclear weapons and the elimination of stockpiles."

Of course, the SALT II treaty will not put an end to the arms race, but it will be an indisputable obstacle in its path. That is why the international public took note with satisfaction of the single viewpoint expressed by L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter that the signing of the treaty should have a positive influence on talks on other questions connected with limiting the arms race.

During the Vienna meeting the USSR and the United States came out decisively in favor of further deeping detente. Great significance is also attached to the agreement reached to the effect that the positive shifts which have taken place in the climate on the European Continent and which are reflected in the Final Act of the all-European conference need to be reinforced and developed by measures aimed at supplementing political detente with military detente.

In this connection particular importance is acquired by the achievement of progress at the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe which have been under way in Vienna for several years now. Their success would be a real contribution to the process of strengthening detente and extending it to the military sphere. This is very necessary, since the North Atlantic bloc is continuing its feverish arms buildup, complicating the situation in Europe. Matters are also aggravated by the strong Pentagon pressure on several West European countries, primarily the FRG. The American military is seeking agreement for the deployment on FRG territory--apart from the forward-based facilities already there--of medium-range nuclear missiles targeted against the USSR and other socialist countries.

The Vienna talks have been marking time for many a year, but this is by no means the fault of the USSR and its allies. The socialist countries' proposals of 8 June and 30 November 1978 and their new initiative of 28 June this year open up real prospects for agreement. They take into account by way of a compromise many elements and provisons of the Western plan for reducing armed forces and armaments, which clears the way for the speediest elaboration of a concrete agreement. But good will on the Western side too is needed.

The real reasons for the lack of progress at the Vienna talks lie, as before, in the fact that the West wants to obtain unilateral military advantages in central Europe, where an approximate balance of military forces exists between the two groupings. It is a question above all of attempts to make the socialist countries--the Soviet Union, the GDR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia--take on commitments to reduce their armed forces there to a significantly greater extent than the West is prepared to do. But such a demand has no real foundations and is contrary to the agreed principles of complete reciprocity, equality of commitments and undiminished security.

An important issue in military detente in Europe is that of strengthening mutual trust. It has now become the practice for the participants in the all-European conference to inform each other on military maneuvers in the region concerned and to invite foreign observers to them. The Soviet Union has made one more step in this direction by proposing that advance information be given not only on maneuvers but on all significant troop movements within the region, and also on major naval exercises taking place close to the waters of other participants in the all-European conference.

Broad opportunities for the examination of concrete measures to strengthen trust and implement military detente are revealed by the recent Warsaw Pact proposal on convening a political-level conference with the participation of all European countries, the United States and Canada. At such a conference, in addition to what is already being done in accordance with the Final Act, it would be possible to reach agreement on measures aimed at reducing distrust between countries and, in particular, on not enlarging the military-political groupings in Europe, on limiting the levels of military exercises and extending measures of trust to the Mediterranean region.

A considerable positive response was aroused in the world by the USSR's initiative on concluding an agreement among the all-European conference participants renouncing first use of nuclear or conventional arms, which would be a kind of nonaggression pact in complete accordance with the spirit of Helsinki.

All these proposals, whose aim is to extend detente to the military sphere, are concrete and realistic. They indicate the sensible path which can and must help Europe to break the vicious circle of constant and dangerous stockpiling of military might. There's no time to lose. In implementing a Leninist peace-loving policy, the USSR considers it its duty to continue the consistent, persistent struggle against the arms race, for reducing and ending the production of all types of weapons, for the further relaxation of international tension and for its extension to the military sphere. Without this there can be no lasting and stable peace on earth.

TARASOV ADDRESSES CLOSING SESSION OF 18TH ROUND OF MBFR TALKS

LD191720 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, July 19, TASS--TASS correspondent Anatoliy Kovrigin reports:

The 18th round of talks on mutual arms and force reductions in central Europe drew to a close in Hofburg Palace here today. The last plenary meeting, held in camera, was addressed by the leader of the Soviet delegation, N.K. Tarasov, and the leader of the U.S. delegation, J. Dean.

As journalists were told at a press conference, the leader of the Soviet delegation said in his statement that although during the past year, specifically during the 18th round of talks, the negotiators succeeded in establishing some common approaches to the problems in hand, they have still a long way to go to achieve concrete results. This is due to the fact that the West is inadmissibly slow with putting forward its own proposals and avoids a constructive discussion of the new initiatives of its negotiating partners.

The West's groundless demand that the socialist states--in conditions when there exists approximate parity of the armed forces of the two sides in central Europe--should cut 3.5 times more troops as compared with the NATO countries is now the main obstacle to progress. At a time when the socialist countries have long since declared their readiness to cut their land forces by 105,000 men and explained how this figure will be concretely divided among these countries, the West continues to avoid giving a satisfactory reply to the question as to what concrete contribution will be made to this reduction by the FRG, Britain and other West European countries directly involved in the talks. This is a matter of decisive importance.

The socialist countries, said the leader of the Soviet delegation, trying to contribute toward an early drafting of practical steps on mutual troop and arms reductions in central Europe in addition to their compromise proposals of June 8 and November 30, 1978 came up, on June 28, with a new major initiative concerning the character of obligations of states, direct participants in the talks, on the reduction of their land forces in central Europe.

This initiative takes into account many elements in the position of the Western states. In his statement the Soviet representative said that the Western countries should give a detailed and businesslike answer to the entire package of the proposals of the socialist states, especially to the large-scale proposals of June 8, 1978. This would help further bring the positions of the sides closer together and work out first practical accords.

In conclusion the Soviet representative stressed once more that the Soviet Union will continue following the policy which our country has been pursuing since the days of Lenin in order to ensure that the enormous material means which are now used for the manufacture of arms are switched to the satisfaction of the material and cultural requirements of people. The Soviet Union will also consistently follow this policy at the Vienna talks on mutual arms and force reduction in central Europe. The 19th round of the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions in central Europe is to begin on September 27, 1979.

'Great Disappointment to Public'

LD191826 Moscow TASS in English 1749 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--TASS news analyst Igor Orlov writes: The 18th round of talks on force and arms reductions in central Europe, which has closed in Vienna, unfortunately has not dispelled the impression that the Western negotiators do not seek so far any accords. Although it was possible during the talks to establish some common approaches to the problems in hand the talks produced no tangible results, which, of course, is a great disappointment to the public. Two different or even opposite approaches are characteristic of the Vienna talks today, just as yesterday. On the one hand, there is the position of the USSR and other socialist states which display consistency, a constructive approach, flexibility and willingness to take into account the considerations of their partners. This found expression in the well-known large-scale proposals made by the socialist countries on June 8 last year, and later in the new joint proposal on the character of commitments by states, direct participants of the Vienna talks, concerning the reduction of land forces in central Europe.

On the other hand, there is the position of the West, characterised by the tactics of delay and procrastination, by attempts to secure by all means unilateral advantages. The 18th round of talks showed once more that as soon as this or other major issue is discussed on its merits the Western negotiators do not go beyond generalities and try to sidetrack the discussion and artifically complicate it. The main obstacle to progress at the Vienna talks has been and remains the groundless demand of the Western side that the socialist countries--in the conditions of the existence of approximate parity of the armed forces of the two sides in central Europe--should cut 3.5 times more troops as compared with the NATO countries.

There is no justification for the policy of the Western states to protract the talks. The fourth anniversary of the European conference in Helsinki is approaching. Its Final Act includes accords aimed at reducing military confrontation in Europe, the accords which were also signed by those Western states which are now hampering progress at the Vienna talks by acting contrary to the spirit of detente.

NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY LEADERS MEET IN GENEVA

LD181334 Moscow TASS in English 1255 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 18, TASS-Heads of the delegations of the USSR, USA and Great Britain at the talks underway here on the working out of a treaty on general and complete ban on nuclear weapon tests had a meeting today.

SOVIET MINISTER HAILS CEMA COOPERATION IN ENERGY

LD191836 Moscow TASS in English 1435 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--A planned cooperation in the field of power engineering helped the CMEA countries avoid the impact of the energy crisis, the crisis which has caused severe blows to the capitalist economy, Petr Neporozhnyy, USSR minister of electric power development, told a TASS correspondent.

The minister said: "Our short-term and long-ranging joint plans are based on available resources of the socialist countries and a harmonious utilisation of various fuels for electricity generation." Neporozhnyy noted that the Soviet Union has avoided "energy hunger" because the country has never oriented at oil as the only source of energy. Water resources and major coal deposits in the country's west are being widely used, while in the European part, where there is a shortage of organic fuel, the main emphasis is laid on atomic power plants. Other CMEA countries also make a rational use of their energy sources. The reliance on one's own resources does not exclude, but on the contrary, presupposes multilateral cooperation of the fraternal countries in power engineering, the Soviet minister stressed. The master plan of the long-term development of the CMEA's power systems, to operate through 1990, envisages mutual assistance in building thermal and atomic power plants, inter-state electric power lines of big through capacity. In this five-year period (1976-1980) the CMEA countries will receive from the Soviet Union equipment for atomic power-plants of an aggregate capacity of more than three million kilowatts. The CMEA's European countries avoid peak energy overloading combining national power systems, Neporozhnyy noted. The first line of 750 kilovolt between Vinnitsa (USSR) and Albertirsa (Hungary) has been put into experimental industrial operation. The line will connect to joint work the entire power system of the Soviet Union's European part. Thus, a large association of socialist countries with an aggregate capacity of 260 million kilowatt has been set up. All the power stations from Siberia to Western Europe work in a single technological regime.

CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRAISES RESULTS OF BERLIN MEETING

LD141222 Moscow TASS in English 1149 GMT 14 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 14, TASS--The CPSU Central Committee considered the results of the conference of the secretaries of the central committees of the communist and workers parties of socialist countries, which took place in Berlin on July 3-5, approved the work of the Soviet delegation as well as supported the appraisals and conclusions set forth in the report on the results of the conference and in the call "for internationalist solidarity". Unanimously emphasized at the conference was the big importance of the results of the Vienna meeting between Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Jimmy Carter, president of the United States, and the SALT II treaty signed, and the opinion was expressed that the central task in the forthcoming period is to implement in practice the accords reached in Vienna. Discussed were other topical problems of struggle for an end to the arms race, for international security, and for the strengthening of peace throughout the world. The CPSU Central Committee holds that coordination of actions in such spheres as ideological work, exchange of information and experience in the ideological and educational field, the development of science and culture in socialist countries play an increasing role in the cause of building and perfecting the developed socialist society.

Appropriate departments and organisations are instructed to take measures to implement the activities which were agreed upon at the conference and which are aimed at developing fraternal parties' cooperation in the above-mentioned fields.

GENEVA REFUGEE CONFERENCE OPENS 20 JULY

Soviet Stand

LD191342 Moscow TASS in English 1230 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[For Practical and Humane Solution of Refugee Problem"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--TASS commentator Viktor Zatsepin writes:

An international conference opens in Geneva tomorrow to discuss the problem of refugees and displaced persons in Indochina. The conference, which is being convened under the United Nations auspices, will be attended by countries of Southeast Asia that are immediately connected with the problem and a number of other states, including the Soviet Union.

Before opening of the conference, the forces of imperialism jointly with Beijing, launched a noisy propaganda campaign concerning the refugee problem in an effort to slander socialist countries and, above all, Vietnam and also people's power in Laos and Kampuchea. This campaign is based on misinformation, on cynical distortion of facts.

About 300 thousand people who left Vietnam's southern provinces, Kampuchea and Laos now stay in countries of Southeast Asia. Various reasons compelled these people to emigrate. They were prompted by the striving for reunion with relatives who had left earlier, and by the wish to leave countries experiencing serious economic difficulties as a result of the arms interference of imperialists over many years.

The refugees include a great number of those who closely cooperated with the U.S. occupation authorities and whom the Americans failed to take out in the past. Tens of thousands of Kampucheans were driven away by the Pol Pot thugs who retreated to the territory of Thailand under the pressure of forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

According to reports of the Western press, 90 percent of the total number of refugees consists of ethnic Chinese--citizens of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Having suffered a fiasco in its efforts to subjugate Vietnam, Beijing launched an intensive incendiary activity with the use of its agents, compelling citizens of the Chinese nationality to leave the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Such is the real state of affairs. Now, on the eve of the Geneva conference, those who launched the hullabaloo concerning refugees have become even more active, not concealing the attempts to use the forum in provocative anti-Vietnamese aims.

But attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are doomed to failure. The basis of the reasonable and truly humane approach to the problem is contained in the arrangements between representatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY, explaining the approach of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the refugee problem, pointed out that Vietnam is not interested in encouraging the exit of its citizens, but it does not intend to ban emigration if the exit is legally arranged.

The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is doing everything possible to ease the lot of refugees from the southern part of the country, to lessen the burden of countries of Southeast Asia that are granting asylum to emigrants.

The constructive stand of Vietnam has been highly assessed by the world public. The USSR, other socialist countries solidarize with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Nikolay Firyubin, the head of the Soviet delegation that arrived today in Geneva to take part in the international conference, made the following statement at the airport:

We hold that the problem of refugees in Indochina must be discussed at the conference only in its humanitarian aspect. No other aspects should be discussed. We proceed from the view that the Geneva conference is no place for political debates. Guided precisely by this humanitarian approach, the delegation of the USSR will be exerting efforts to ensure that the conference should discuss the problems facing it and be concluded successfully, he stressed.

SRV Delegate's Remarks

LD191630 Moscow TASS in English 1544 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 19, TASS--A new problem, that of refugees, has been imposed upon the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which is engaged in reconstruction of its economy wrecked by imperialists in the course of a long war. This has been stated at a press conference here by Phan Hien, head of the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia, deputy foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

We are seeking a just solution of the "refugee problem" and welcome the statement made by U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim that the conference would have a humane character, Phan Hien said. The point in question are human problems and they should be resolved by humanitarian measures.

The Vietnamese delegation will do their utmost to promote the success of the conference which is to open here tomorrow, he added.

Phan Hien told TASS correspondents that the delegation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam would like the conference to be crowned with concrete and realistic results. The proposals, which we are to make tomorrow, concern problems of legalizing departures, provision refugees with transport facilities, formation of centers to receive displaced persons, and to rendering to them material aid, etc.

We are prepared for a constructive discussion of measures of rendering effective humanitarian aid to the refugees both at the conference and on the basis of bilateral contacts with the U.N. secretary general and individual organisations, provided these contacts and talks are based on respect for Vietnam's sovereignty, the head of the Vietnamese delegation stressed. We do not want to discuss political problems at the conference since political negotiations are being conducted in Beijing now. It would be inhuman to turn the Geneva meeting into political debates, although we are not afraid of them, but they will be of no use for the refugees.

We take into account that under the pretext of the "refugee problem" a noisy propaganda campaign is now being waged from various sides against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, Phan Hien said. But that campaign is doomed to failure, because a still more powerful campaign has been launched in the world in support of Socialist Vietnam. The campaign is gaining momentum and will be a success.

Constructive Resolution Hoped For

LD192121 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Nikolay Gratsianov commentary]

[Text] The international conference on the problem of the Indochinese refugees will open in Geneva tomorrow. Our commentator Nikolay Gratsianov writes:

Western and Chinese propaganda have unleashed an unrestrained and massive campaign against Vietnam, accusing it of creating the refugee problem by forcibly exporting refugees from their country. But it is off the beam. The problem and the tragedy of the refugees were created by the machinations of Beijing and Washington. The Chinese leaders, through threats and promises, urged citizens of Chinese origin to leave Vietnam, and then slammed the doors of China in their face.

As regards the United States, their decades-long occupation of the southern part of Vietnam, the war which they unleashed, forced many people to emigrate. This is why the refugee camps on the Vietnam-China border, in Thailand and in Malaysia became overpopulated.

The authors of the anti-Vietnamese campaign are seeking to mask these true causes of the refugee problem. They are also trying to force the Western countries to cease their aid to Vietnam which was ruined by the U.S. and Chinese interventions. Unfortunately, some have allowed themselves to be led by the nose by Beijing and Washington. For instance, the European Economic Community Commission has demanded the cessation of food aid. [Words indistinct] of the Common Market, Western reactionary circles have joined in this decision.

But not everyone--far from it--has agreed to undertake hostile actions against Vietnam. The socialists and the social-democrats of Western Europe, represented in the European Parliament, have judged it inadmissible to use food aid as a political instrument and demanded the continuation of economic aid to Vietnam. They have called on the EEC to play a constructive part in the international conference in Geneva. The European communist deputies have been even more categorical and submitted a draft resolution on aid to Vietnam in the European Parliament, and stated that the situation which has arisen in Southeast Asia is the result of the foreign interventions which Vietnam and its neighbors have been the targets of for 30 years.

It is hoped that the coming Geneva conference will clarify the Vietnamese refugee problem and will adopt an objective and constructive resolution in this connection. This would meet the interests of the people who are suffering misery and privation, and also those of humane cooperation with Vietnam, tending to normalize life in that martyr country.

Hanoi Daily on Conference

LD191622 Moscow TASS in English 1514 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 19, TASS--Washington and Beijing are continuing their dirty game and will, probably, try to use the international conference on the problem of refugees for intensified anti-Vietnamese activities, writes today the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in connection with the conference which opens in Geneva on July 20.

The Beijing authorities, the newspaper stresses, resort to all sorts of tricks in order to prove that they have nothing to do with the causes of the "refugee problem". But the problem has been created and is being fanned up by Washington and Beijing. Meanwhile, the question of refugees concerns a number of other countries, is a cause of anxiety to them and raises for them certain difficulties which Vietnam clearly realises. Exactly for this reason the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam appointed a delegation to the conference which is to be held in order together with the United Nations Organization and the countries concerned to discuss the problem, to find ways for its fitting solution.

Whether the Geneva conference will follow exactly the direction towards the aim outlined by the United Nations secretary general or not--this quite obviously depends on the positions of all the participating countries. If the delegates display good will, if they unanimously put aside political aspects and concentrate the discussion on implementation of the program agreed upon between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the UN High Commissioner's Office for Refugees--is the main aim of the conference, then it will produce results, and on the contrary, if Beijing and Washington conduct an anti-Vietnamese policy, they will bear full responsibility for a possible failure of the conference, stresses the newpaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

Conference Opening

LD201010 Moscow TASS in English 1000 GMT 20 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, July 20, TASS--the international conference on the problem of refugees in Southeast Asia opened today in the Geneva Palace of Nations. The conference is to discuss the destiny of hundreds of thousands of refugees who left at different times and for different reasons Vietnam's southern districts, Kampuchea and Laos and gathered in camps in territories of neighbouring countries.

The refugee problem which the Western and Beijing propaganda try to use as a pretext for attacks on Vietnam is in reality a direct consequence of prolonged neocolonial wars, of imperialist interference, as well as of the Chinese expansion in that area.

Representatives of several tens of countries participate in the conference.

COMMON EFFORTS CAN SOLVE ENERGY, OTHER WORLD PROBLEMS

LD191141 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Jul 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[V. Matveyev article under rubric "Political Observer's Opinion": "Oil and Politics"]

[Excerpts] The meeting held in Tokyo by the leaders of the major capitalist countries--the fifth such meeting since 1975--shows that the mechanism of these forms is working regularly, as can be seen, and has become an important attribute of Western politics. The extent to which the working of this mechanism helps to resolve the economic and other difficulties within the capitalist system is another matter. "Everything is happening as though the functioning of the capitalist system has been impaired," France's LE MONDE wrote on 12 May. The newspaper expressed itself more cautiously than many prominent Western politicans are now speaking on the same subject. They leave us in no doubt that their countries are living through critical times.

The gloomy assessments and forecasts are connected with the new energy crisis that has erupted. According to French Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet, the West will commit collective "suicide" if it does not urgently restrict the consumption of energy resources. British Prime Minister M. Thatcher pointed out that energy is the basis of political stability in the West.

In 1978 U.S. oil imports cost $42 billion, and this year, according to forecasts, the figure will reach $55-60 billion. American finances, already burdened with a huge military budget are creaking under the weight of this expenditure. Last year's trade deficit stood at a record $28 billion. Hence the constant fluctuations in the dollar's value. The current dollar fever is rocking the West's currency system and, along with it, the whole structure of the capitalist economy. Thus, under the conditions of the current arms race, the unbridled oil consumption in the United States has become an acute new source of crisis phenmena in capitalist society.

A few days before the Tokyo conference opened the Common Market countries agreed to limit the EEC's oil imports to their present level through 1990. The governments of the major West European countries went to Tokyo with a united platform--with the demand that the United States take similar measures to limit liquid fuel imports.

However, the Americans were not dozing either. In the weeks preceding the Tokyo meeting they endeavored to narrow as much as possible their differences with Japan in order to form something like a united front with it to face West Europe. Japan displayed interest in a union with the United States--it needed support inasmuch as it expected to be sharply attacked by the West European countries for failing to fulfill its promises to give Common Market products broader access to the Japanese market.

It is not surprising that a political confrontation immediately arose in Tokyo between the leaders of the West European countries on the one hand and the leaders of the United States and Japan on the other. The American representatives pointed out that the United States cannot assume commitments similar to those agreed on by the governments of the West European countries. It is easier, they said, for the latter to limit oil imports, as the Common Market zone embraces rich oilfields in the North Sea. These are already enabling Britain to dispense almost entirely with oil imports from the Near East. Consequently, the U.S. representatives argued, West Europe will find itself economically in a more favorable position than America if Washington assumes long-term commitments to limit oil imports.

In this connection one British newspaper flippantly remarked that the United States should not have seceded from Britain 200 years ago. Then the Americans could now be using North Sea oil...

But there was no mood for joking in Tokyo. The Western journalists covering this meeting noted its unusually difficult nature. The compromise formulated at the last minute satisfies neither the United States nor West Europe.

The energy problem is not the only one of a global nature. There are other problems too. L.I. Brezhnev spoke of them in his report on the 60th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. There is, for example, the need to provide vast masses of people with food, raw materials and energy sources, to overcome the economic backwardness, caused by colonialism, of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, to protect the environment.

These are very real and very serious problems. Their acuteness will grow with each decade unless a reasonable collective solution to them is found along the lines of systematic international cooperation. And this in turn presupposes resolving the chief task--that of preventing a new world war, insuring lasting peace, freeing the vast means and resources swallowed up by the arms race and utilizing these means for peaceful purposes.

However, the Tokyo meeting, just like the previous conferences of this sort, paid no attention to the disarmament problem or to reducing inflated military expenditure. It would seem that now, faced with a new flareup of the energy crisis, the leaders of the major Western countries ought finally to tackle this very urgent problem.

The Soviet Union and the socialist countries will not be found lacking. During the Vienna meeting, as is known, L.I. Brezhnev drew the American side's attention to the vital need for measures and steps which would lead to the end of the arms race, to a reduction in states' military budgets and to disarmament. The treaty signed between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive arms must give a new boost to collective efforts by all interested states to progress toward disarmament.

The Soviet Union's well-known proposals to convene an all-European conference on problems of transportation, energy and environmental protection are acquiring even greater urgency in the light of recent events. The West German newspaper STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG wrote recently that Chancellor Schmidt is tending toward convening an all-European energy conference in 1980 or 1981. "Schmidt," the newspaper pointed out, "is impressed with the Soviet energy program, which provides for the extensive use of nuclear energy in addition to coal."

Naturally, the drafting and implementation of broad joint programs in the spheres of energy and transportation and in other spheres can be most successful under conditions of lasting political and military detente.

It must also be said that before and during the Tokyo meeting certain circles in the West were cherishing plans to create "special forces" for transfer to regions of the globe where capitalist monopolies are exploiting profitable sources of raw material resources. These gentlemen must understand that guns, destroyers and landing forces are not the means with whose help it is possible even to try to resolve the urgent problems of modern economic life.

The Soviet Union and the other countries of the mighty socialist community are looking ahead with confidence and optimism. We have never shared nor do we share the pessimistic view of mankind's future. Its authors in the West pass off their fears and ailments as "common to all mankind." Practice shows that, given the proper composition of forces and a clear and consistent policy, the most complex problems can be and really are resolved. This practice is demonstrated by the member countries of CEMA, which has just marked its 30th anniversary. It is a fact that the CEMA countries are the only industrially developed zone in the world to have avoided the heavy blows which the energy crisis is dealing to the capitalist economy.

The socialist part of the world is setting an example of how best to resolve the great problems confronting mankind. But, of course, it cannot resolve them for all mankind. What is needed here are purposeful joint efforts and broad constructive international cooperation.

INTERNATIONAL JOURNALISTS CONFERENCE HELD IN MOSCOW

LD190050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1928 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--18 July, TASS--A consultative meeting of the heads of journalists organizations of Bulgaria, Hungary, Vietnam, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and Czechoslovakia was held in Moscow from 17-18 July.

A delegation from the International Organization of Journalists, IOJ, took part in its work.

Participants in the meeting expressed their satisfaction with the development of cooperation between journalist organizations of brother countries, exchanged opinions on topical problems having to do with further collaboration in the campaign to achieve lasting security on the Continent of Europe and throughout the world, and also on questions of invigorating and improving the forms of activity in international journalist organizations.

They pointed out unanimously and with great satisfaction that the signing in Vienna of the Soviet-American SALT II agreement signifies an important step forward on the road to clearing the international political climate.

Especially noted were the role and significance for the activity and further development of cooperation between journalist organizations of socialist countries of the decisions of the Berlin meeting of the secretaries of central committees of fraternal parties of socialist countries on international and ideological questions.

The journalist organizations of socialist countries will continue to give tireless assistance to the IOJ and to cooperate in every way possible in consolidating its ranks and increasing its authority in the international arena.

The meeting took place in a business-like atmosphere marked by friendly cooperation and international solidarity. The participants at the meeting were received by Mikhail Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

TASS: CARTER ACCEPTS CALIFANO'S RESIGNATION

LD192012 Moscow TASS in English 1955 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Washington, July 19, TASS--U.S. President J. Carter has accepted the resignation of Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano, the White House announced today. He will be replaced in this post by Patricia Harris, now secretary of housing and urban development.

Explaining the resignation of J. Califano, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that J. Carter is now engaged in an intensive examination and appraisal of his cabinet with an eye to improving its activity in the future. As observers point out J. Califano more than once exasperated the White House by his public speeches on the internal problems of the United States.

At present, the President is examining over 30 offers of resignation which were tendered at his request by all the cabinet members and leading White House aides. Presidential decision as regards the other members of the administration is expected in the next few days.

KOLESNICHENKO DESCRIBES BENEFITS OF DEVELOPING SOVIET-U.S. TRADE

LD200933 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jul 79 p 4 LD

["Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko dispatch under the rubric "Problems of Soviet-American Trade": "Purchased From Jim Benoit"]

[Excerpt] New Orleans, New York, July--As is known, trade is an efficient instrument of peace. The American trade joint stock company--AMTORG--recently celebrated its 55th anniversary.

"For a man," the chairman of AMTORG said, "55 is the age when he returns in full measure the experience and knowledge accumulated over many years and, in turn, acquires authority and the respect of those around him. It is the same with our corporation. The 55 years of its energetic activity have won it deserved recognition in U.S. business circles."

At the end of the twenties and beginning of the thirties the Soviet orders placed in the United States through AMTORG provided work for thousands of Americans. That was the time when the Soviet Union embarked on the construction of the Dnepr V.I. Lenin hydroelectric power station and the giant plants in Kharkov, Chelyabinsk, Stalingrad and Nizhniy Novgorod. U.S. firms also participated in delivering equipment for them.

In 1930 AMTORG purchased about 20 percent of the industrial equipment and more than 50 percent of the agricultural machinery exported by the United States. In 1933, 40 percent of all U.S. exports in machinery and equipment were delivered to the Soviet Union.

Today, although trade transactions between the USSR and the United States through no fault of ours are seen to be more modest, this experience is allowing AMTORG to contribute at a new level to an increase in Soviet-U.S. trade links. AMTORG carries out export-import transactions on the U.S. market on behalf of 40 Soviet foreign trade associations. Such major U.S. firms as General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Caterpillar, International Harvester, Union Carbide, Dupont Denemours, IBM, Pullman, Pepsico, Occidental Petroleum, General Motors and many other firms participate in these transactions.

In recent years articles in machine building and machine-tool building, which are in ever increasing demand on the U.S. market, have been added to the list of Soviet exports of such commodities as oil, metals in the platinum group and so forth. A few months ago, for instance, for the first time in U.S. history an installation for the underground gasification of shale coal, manufactured under Soviet license, was commissioned in Texas.

"Under conditions of the ever deepening energy crisis," Perry Britten, president of Texas Utilities Services, said, "the use of Soviet technology for underground coal gasification in the United States is particularly efficient. We have tested it in difficult geological-mining conditions and everybody agreed that the technology is sophisticated and reflects the high standard of Soviet research in this field."

This is not the only example. Litsenzintorg, the all-union foreign trade patents association, has recently signed more than 30 agreements (including long-term agreements for 20 years or more) in such areas as the power industry field, medicine, machine building and so forth.

Who could have thought 50 years ago that there would be interest in America in Soviet machine tools and machinery? And yet today the Holland firm, for instance, is extremely satisfied with a Soviet machine for welding rails. It has excellently proved its worth during the construction of the Washington subway. The machine welded 8,500 joints and not the slightest defect has been found in any of them.

In the very center of New York's Manhattan, the General Motors skyscraper houses the headquarters of the Kama purchasing commission, which was established in 1973 under an agreement between the governments of the USSR and the United States. In the short time in which the purchasing commission has been functioning, according to V. N. Platonov, its chief, 1,257 contracts worth a total of $1.2 billion have been signed with U.S. firms. More than 700 U.S. firms are participating in implementing the agreements. The delivery of equipment and materials for such construction projects as the Kama truck plant, the chemical fertilizers production combine, the international trade center in Moscow and the Cheboksary industrial tractors plant is an example of the long-term, large-scale cooperation between our countries.

Such major compensation deals as the agreement concluded with the Occidental Petroleum corporation to create in the USSR a complex for producing, storing and transporting chemical products and on reciprocal deliveries of superphosphoric acid from the United States and ammonia, carbamide and potassium chloride from the USSR are particularly promising. Under that agreement contracts for the delivery of 1.2 million tons of ammonia and 400,000 tons of carbamide, worth a total of more than $160 million, from the USSR and for the delivery of 480,000 tons of superphosphoric acid, worth more than $100 million, from the United States to the USSR were concluded in 1979 and are now being implemented.

The successful implementation of that agreement is making it possible to create new capacities in the USSR for producing nitrogenous fertilizers and to increase the production of phosphate fertilizers, using the superphosphoric acid purchased from the United States. The agreement will enable the United States to obtain raw material for producing nitrogeneous fertilizers.

An agreement between U.S. and Japanese firms and Soviet organizations for carrying out geological surveys at the Yakutsk gas deposits could be cited as another example of a possible long-term, mutually advantageous compensation project. After the confirmation of industrial reserves of gas in that region, U.S. and Japanese firms will have the prospect of delivering materials and equipment for exploiting the gas deposits in return for the delivery of liquefied gas to the United States and Japan.

The mutual advantage to the United States and the USSR from cooperation in this field is obvious. A substantial portion of the U.S. population uses natural gas. Many enterprises also use it to head their premises and for industrial purposes. The United States needs additional sources in order to satisfy the requirement for natural gas. Herein lies the benefit to the United States of participating in a joint project. In addition, its implementation will give many U.S. firms the opportunity to export to the USSR a substantial portion of the equipment they manufacture and will give the USSR the opportunity to insure a source of currency which could be used for financing other purchases of equipment over a period of many years. Taking account of this prospect, U.S. economists are coming to the conclusion that implementation of the "Yakutsk project" could have a positive effect on both the U.S. employment situation and the country's balance of payments.

Soviet-U.S. trade prospects are quite impressive. In recent years, however, not only has the level of trade not risen, it has even fallen. The reason for this is the discriminatory barriers created in the United States against Soviet goods and against trade with the USSR.

Today an increasing number of Americans are realizing all the harm and unsoundness of the policy of discriminating against the Soviet Union in trade and credits and they see the damage inflicted on the development of Soviet-U.S. relations by the Jackson-Vanik amendment adopted by Congress.

The attenpt to make trade conditional upon political demands has yielded nothing. One of the most important representatives of the U.S. business world, G. Kendall, speaking recently at a business conference in Houston, stated that "the policy of trade barriers against the Soviet Union has turned out to be completely ineffectual as regards achieving the goals which it set and, moreover, it has had an unfavorable effect on our economy."

The question of Soviet-U.S. trade is closely linked with the problems of developing detente and limiting the arms race. In the Soviet-U.S. joint communique signed at summit level in Vienna the sides affirmed that economic and trade relations constitute an important element in the development and improvement of bilateral links. The necessity of working toward liquidating the obstacles restricting the development of mutually advantageous trade and financial links was recognized. Now, after the meeting in Vienna between L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and U.S. President J. Carter, the need to remove the barriers to trade and economic cooperation between our countries is particularly clear. The American farmer who tomorrow will take into the field his new tractor from Minsk, purchased from Jim Benoit, understands this, too.

'RADIOELECTRONIC WARFARE' LATENT THREAT TO PEOPLE'S SECURITY

LD191635 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Article by KRASNAYA ZVEZDA political observer Col M. Ponomarev: "Pentagon 'Playthings'"]

[Text] An account of the latest provocative scenario elaborated deep within the Pentagon has appeared in the American press recently. It talks about...offensive operations by NATO armed forces against the Warsaw Pact countries. Briefly, the essence of the scenario amounts to the following.

The frontline stretches across Europe. American EF-111 aircraft equipped with special equipment fly patrols in the vicinity of the frontline over their "own" territory (this evidently means the territory of countries belonging to the North Atlantic bloc. They carry out powerful radioelectronic jamming under cover of which preparations are completed for an offensive by the Allied--in other words, Atlantist--Forces. A mere four such aircraft, which are currently being developed in the United States, are enough to create a belt of interference from the Baltic to the Adriatic.

When the American bombers cross the frontline they will again be preceded by EF-111 aircraft. They form a kind of "magic ring" around the bombers and lead them unnoticed across an apparently insurmountable barrier--the dense radar observation field created by the enemy. The computers aboard the EF-111s will identify the sources of radiation they receive from radar stations and transmit signals silencing them. A breach will thus have been formed in the "Russian radar barrier...."

According to the scenario subsequent events are also intended to develop in the same spirit. The means of "radioelectronic warfare" utilized by the United States, their creators believe, must play a decisive role in military conflict.

Describing the American strategists' new ideas and the means earmarked for their implementation, the U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT asks: "What are these--Pentagon playthings?" And it answers: "No, playthings they are not."

Indeed they are not. We are talking about extremely serious plans posing a latent threat to the peoples' security--and plans, moreover, designed not for the more or less distant future but already realizable today.

A number of programs in preparation for "radioelectronic warfare" have been adopted in the United States whose essence, as the same magazine defines it, boils down to "blinding, disorienting and deafening the enemy while preventing him from doing the same...." The utilization of recent innovations resulting from scientific and technical progress is proposed for these programs.

The Pentagon's crash programs in this field include equipping F-15 fighters with special electronic apparatus and fitting helicopter gunships with devices to jam enemy radar. Longer-term plans include developing shells incorporating electronic jammers and special devices to "fox" enemy missile guidance systems, forming special units and subunits to conduct "electronic warfare" and so forth.

In describing the new turnabout in the arms race which the U.S. Defense Department has begun to implement certain American press organs are making clumsy attempts to justify it by citing the "Soviet threat". The Soviet Union's scientific and technical achievements are depicted as a direct military threat to the West, and the uninformed reader is misled by demoralizing arguments like "what if the Soviet Army gets hold of these devices?" and so forth.

You cannot fail to be made wary by the fact that the Pentagon has seized particularly zealously on these dangerous radioelectronic "playthings" at precisely this time, following the signing of the SALT II treaty. Serious concern is also aroused by the overseas strategists' unconcealed desire to deploy these "playthings" in Western Europe aimed manifestly at the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states. Moreover, all these plans have support in top circles of the U.S. administration. There is no other way to assess the fact that they make provision in the draft budget for fiscal 1980 for the appropriation of $2 billion for the development of means for waging "radioelectronic warfare."

In this connection it is pertinent to give yet another reminder that reliable security for the peoples cannot be insured by imposing on them a race in any type of arms, including radioelectronic arms. The path to real security lies through the strengthening of a climate of international trust. But do the overseas strategists' new plans and provocative scenarios promote the emergence of such a climate? The answer is simple. Of course they don't.

KOBYSH HITS JACKSON'S COMMENTS ON PROTECTION OF OIL SUPPLIES

ID191313 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 9 ID

[Article by Vitaliy Kobysh under the rubric "Observer's Opinion": "Oil at Any Price"]

[Text] American Senator H. Jackson's pronouncements during his trip to Israel and Egypt last week will undoubtedly go down in the history of diplomacy as something startling. Having completed his visit to Israel H. Jackson told press representatives, on the eve of conversations with Egyptian President A. as-Sadat, literally the following: "Since Iran no longer occupies key positions in the Near East the role of As-Sadat and Israeli Premier Begin has become very significant." For the sake of further clarity the American senator publicly announced after his conversations with the Egyptian president: "We were lucky to find in As-Sadat and Begin two strong leaders and I believe that their role is very important at a time when 60 percent of the Western world's oil requirements are supplied by one region--the Persian Gulf."

So it's off with your clothes and don't be shy: This is the kind of "Near East settlement" we have. As-Sadat and Begin are needed to insure uninterrupted supplies of oil for the United States and its allies; nobody could do the job better than they!

The lines, kilometers long, outside gas stations in New York and San Francisco apparently stimulate candor. Jackson's diplomatic revelation is matched by the American military's announcement of its decision to set up a so-called "quick reaction corps" numbering 110,000 men. It was bluntly stated that the corps will be quickly transferred to any region where, in Washington's view, there is a threat to American interests but its primary target is the oil-bearing Persian Gulf area.

You might think all this had been said and done in the heat of the moment, in the atmosphere of emotion caused by oil difficulties. But we are now at the end of the 1970's and what we are dealing with are colonialist threats to go all the way, even as far as armed intervention if the countries producing liquid fuel take it into their heads to dispose as they themselves see fit with the natural resources belonging to them. And this by no means an impromptu undertaking; it is calculated, well thought out, with the military dispositions for intervention logistics planned in advance. At the end of February U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown said on television: [paragraph continues]

"We are prepared to undertake all necessary actions, including the use of military force, in order to defend the territorial integrity of the Arab countries of the gulf, oil communications and vital U.S. interests in this region. It was then that the aircraft-carrier "Constellation" and other warships appeared in the Indian Ocean. A flood of American weapons swept into North Yemen. Several AWACS aircraft were transferred from the Okinawa base to the Persian Gulf Zone. Washington announced the dispatch of a aquadron of F-15 combat aircraft to Saudi Arabia.

These wide-ranging military preparations--apart from the creation of the "quick reaction corps," as announced--have been reinforced by other measures in the same direction. Another ship has entered the Persian Gulf to join the American ships that are there on a permanent basis. It is reported that the number of regular deployments by the U.S. naval operations formation in the Indian Ocean will increase from three to four a year. Nor do they conceal the fact that American military aircraft will now be paying more "demonstration visits" than before to Arab countries and that supplies of military equipment to Oman and the smaller principalities of the Persian Gulf have been increased. The American press points out that this entire program is the result of the execution of Z. Brzezinski's order issued 6 months ago when the shah's regime in Iran began to collapse and Washington was more than anxious about ways of insuring future uninterrupted supplies of oil from this region. It is reported also that the impetus for this heightened military activity was provided at the 21 June White House conference of the "interdepartmental policy study committee."

As we can see, what we have is a precise orientation by the U.S. military policymakers toward overt interventionism or, as the Washington POST more delicately phrased it, "the administration's new readiness to shrug off the post-Vietnam era and once again use its military might abroad if the protection of U.S. interests so requires." Senator H. Jackson's candor and the gun barrels of the American warships plying the Persian Gulf indicate one thing: That with oil anything goes, anything is justified and any price can be paid for it. Even if the norms of international law are flouted in the meantime.

HOSTILE INDIAN REACTION TO DIEGO GARCIA NUCLEAR BUILDUP

LD181543 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Vladimir Shirkov "Commentator's Column": "Gendarme Post"]

[Text] Delhi--The report that the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia is being equipped with nuclear weapons has aroused a powerful wave of indignation in Indian progressive and wide democratic circles. Newspaper and magazine publications reflecting public opinion in the country are calling this base an imperialist gendarme post and a reminder of the colonial past.

In December 1971 the United Nations adopted a resolution on transforming the Indian Ocean into a peace zone. This resolution reflected the will and aspirations of hundreds of millions of Asians and Africans living in the countries of the Indian Ocean basin. Since then the people of those countries have been awaiting the implementation of the UN resolution. On the initiative of 44 countries in the region a conference was convened in UN headquarters in New York with the aim of achieving the Indian Ocean's practical transforming into a peace zone.

Attempts to justify the arms buildup and the equipping of the Diego Garcia base with nuclear weapons in terms of an imaginary Soviet threat, the Indian press writes, are only a trick to cover imperialism's true aims in the Indian Ocean area, and particularly the Persian Gulf. [paragraph continues]

These aims constitute the desire to have at hand a permanent base of operations from which the strike forces of imperialist countries could at any moment interfere in the affairs of any state in the region where a threat to their interests might arise--as happened, for instance, in Iran.

The loss of military bases on Iranian territory was the main reason for the stepping up of the imperialist "gunboat diplomacy" and the active search for new bases, it is noted in India. That, the PATRIOT newspaper believes, is why the United States held secret talks with the racist South African Government on transforming the military base at Simonstown into a new NATO strong point. That is why the United States made some of its NATO allies send ships into the Indian Ocean.

People in India have received with deep understanding the satisfaction the initiative of the Soviet Union, which has called on the United States to resume the talks on limiting military activity in the Indian Ocean and has put forward a proposal at the UN conference on removing nuclear weapons from the ocean as the first step toward its complete demilitarization.

HOUSE APPROVAL FOR 1980 'ESPIONAGE' BUDGET REPORTED

LD171009 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 13 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[Text] Washington, 12 July--The House of Representatives of the U.S. Congress has approved appropriations for the U.S. intelligence services for fiscal 1980. The congressmen voted in favor of keeping secret the specific sum allocated to the CIA and other intelligence departments for conducting espionage and secret subversive operations abroad. As UPI emphasizes, the precise figure is known only to the leadership of the House of Representatives.

KUZNETSOV PRESENTS AWARD TO CANADIAN COMMUNIST LEADER

LD181838 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Today Kuznetsov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented the Order of Friendship Among Peoples to William Kashtan, secretary general of the Communist Party of Canada, in the Kremlin. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, Comrade Kuznetsov heartily congratulated William Kashtan. You, Comrade Kuznetsov said, the recognized leader of the Canadian communists and an eminent figure in the international communist and workers movement, is given this award for active participation in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress, and for the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of Canada and the Soviet Union and for cohesion of the international communist and workers movement on the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

William Kashtan expressed profound thanks to the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Soviet Government and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally for the high award.

BOVIN VIEWS PRC ECONOMIC, FOREIGN POLICY ON MOSCOW TV

LD192328 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 79 LD

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Bovin in the "International Panorama" program]

[Text] This week, the PRC National People's Congress completed its work. The session adopted and passed many documents which will take time to study and I would like, as a preliminary step, to make some comments on the economic decisions, some decisions adopted at the session and outlined in the report delivered by Hua Guofeng.

Briefly, the essence of these decisions amounts to a substantial correction, a downward correction, of the plans and rate of China's economic development. What is this correction connected to? It is connected to the fact that the first efforts to implement the 10-year plan of the four modernizations met with very great difficulties, the great disproportions in the national economy, the low efficiency of the economy--it is sufficient to say that 24 percent of all the industrial enterprises in China operate at a loss--due to the poor management and planning system. All this, and much else that was mentioned at the session, made the decisions adopted over 1 year ago unrealistic.

It is precisely in the light of these facts, Hua Guofeng stated at the session, that it is absolutely necessary in the coming 3 years to focus efforts on regulating, modifying, improving and increasing the level of the national economy. What concrete meaning do the Chinese attribute to these words? Let us see what was said in Hua Guofeng's report: By regulation, he said, we mean conscious efforts to correct the serious disruption of proportions in our national economy, to achieve fairly good coordination in and all-round development of agriculture, light and heavy industries, and to maintain a rational relationship between accumulation and consumption. That is what is meant by regulation.

Regarding modification, I quote again: By modification we mean an all-round reorganization of the structure of the management of the national economy. The existing structure is bad in that in many fields and at different levels it violates objective economic laws. In the field of production and turnover and in that of commercial production it ignores the law of production cost, and in the field of distribution it does not implement the just principle of each according to his labor.

Concerning the third element, improvement, we have in mind the decisive and effective reconstruction of existing enterprises. There is no doubt that we must build new enterprises, said Hua Guofeng. We must first of all utilize the potential existing at a large number of operating enterprises. That entails a sharp reduction in the program of capital construction. Finally, we must consider the fourth element of raising the means of achieving maximum increases in the level of production, and in the equipment and technological levels in the management of the national economy. These are the four elements which must precede all-out modernization on all fronts.

Well, how can you evaluate these statements? I think that in general they are aimed at improving the Chinese economy, which was completely destroyed by Mao's irresponsible experiments. In a certain sense you can view the present policy as a return to the methods which were practiced and existed in China in the 1950's up to the Great Leap Forward. Of course, the plans themselves contain many unclear and ambiguous points. It goes without saying that corrections will be made, and substantial ones at that. It goes without saying that the inertia of the Maoist economic policy, or rather anti-economic dogmatism, is far from having been overcome. But I repeat: What is being done, or rather what is being planned, may be evaluated as a step in the right direction at present.

But here we must all ask a principled and absolutely fundamental question: Why is all this being done? Economic modernization cannot take place in a political vacuum. It is not possible to evaluate an economic program divorced from the general sociopolitical context. It is precisely here that all aspects are far from being clear. It is one thing if modernization is carried out for the benefit of improving the people's welfare, for the sake of the restoration and confirmation of the basis of socialism, for the sake of consolidating the general front of struggle for peace and social progress. That is one thing. But modernization may serve other purposes, let us say the strengthening of chauvinistic hegemonistic tendencies and policies. Unfortunately, Hua Guofeng's report contains sufficient material that leads precisely in this direction. Here is an example: The aggression against Vietnam is being justified with persistence, and the Soviet Union is again being declared as the main source of international tension. The importance of the SALT treaty is being negated and it is not only a question of words. At the session they announced a 20 percent increase in China's military expenditure. As you know, China continues to make active efforts to make use of Western potential to increase its arms in order to modernize its army. All this cannot fail to put us on our guard.

You know that Soviet-Chinese talks are to be held and the success or failure of these talks will depend to a great extent on the sincerity of Chinese intentions, on Beijing's readiness not to look at the Soviet Union and the whole world through Maoist glasses. As concerns the contradictions between some positive changes in Chinese domestic policy and the surviving, unconstructive foreign policy course, if you talk academically, you must say that these contradictions cannot survive for a very long time. Either the growing militarism will engulf and suppress the shoots of these new changes, or internal changes will lead to changes in foreign policy, to the rejection of anti-Sovietism and the inclusion of China in the general struggle for detente and disarmament. Of course, it is desirable for this second prospect to win out, but for the time being it is very difficult to talk about that.

TRUD COMMENTATOR VIEWS LATEST POSITION IN USSR-PRC RELATIONS

LD191545 Moscow TRUD in Russian 17 Jul 79 P 1 LD

[Yu. Babich answer to reader's letter under general heading "International Review": "Up to Beijing"--first paragraph is reader's letter]

[Text] What is the state of affairs regarding the proposed talks on improving interstate relations between the Soviet Union and China? [Signed] P.M. Lemishkin, controller at the "Elektrosignal" plant, Voronezh.

The possibility of Soviet-Chinese talks being held is still only under discussion. As is known, in accordance with the 25th CPSU Congress line with respect to the PRC, our country has long advocated such talks.

Concrete proposals have more than once been submitted by the Soviet Union on the aims and subject of possible talks. Twice--in 1969 and 1970--our country proposed the drawing up, in a special interstate act, of a commitment by the sides not to attack each other using any arms, including nuclear weapons. In 1971 the USSR proposed to China that a treaty be concluded on the nonuse of force, in 1973--a treaty on nonagression, and in 1978--the elaboration of a joint document on the principles on mutual relations between the USSR and the PRC. The Soviet Union has also put forward many initiatives on the resumption of economic, cultural, scientific-technical and other ties between the two countries.

Beijing declared its readiness to hold talks with the Soviet Union on improving interstate relations only last April; that is, for the first time in the last 10 years. But from the start this statement sounded in a more than ambiguous context, that is, simultaneously with the Beijing leadership's refusal to extend the operation of the 1950 Soviet-Chinese treaty, and, moreover, against the background of Beijing's intensified appeals for an anti-Soviet crusade on a world scale, specially after the failure of the Chinese aggression with respect to Socialist Vietnam.

Nonetheless, the Soviet Union came out in favor of translating the sides' readiness for talks into practical terms. In the memorable 4 June 1979 USSR Foreign Ministry note, the USSR expressed the opinion that the goal and task of the talks must be the normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, including the principles of equality, mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs and the nonuse of force. The USSR also proposed that agreement be reached on not recognizing anyone's claims to special rights or hegemony in world affairs. The sides agreement on these questions, if reached, must, in the USSR's opinion, be enshrined in an appropriate document. The Soviet Union proposed that talks be held in July-August this year in Moscow, at the level of deputy foreign ministers or specially authorized representatives of the two countries' governments

Beijing has not yet replied to these Soviet proposals. At the same time it is striking that the Chinese leaders, while accepting the idea of talks, are at the same time striving to complicate the atmosphere around them even more. The Beijing leaders are putting forward various "prior conditions," repeating fabrications on the USSR's "responsibility" for the deterioration of Soviet-Chinese relations, and holding forth on the mythical "Soviet threat" to China.

"A serious and positive Soviet-Chinese dialog," the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and USSR Council of Ministers 8 June 1979 statement on the results of the visit to Hungary by the USSR party and government delegation stressed, "would accord with the interests of developing the process of relaxation of tension and making it all-embracing. Of course, this requires a constructive attitude on holding talks on the Chinese side, too."

The normalization of USSR-PRC relations can only be the result of mutual efforts. The near future will show how serious the Chinese leadership's intentions are with respect to talks with the USSR.

MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEIVES FURTHER PUBLICITY

Brezhnev, Kosygin Greetings

LD191433 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Brezhnev, Kosygin greetings message to Mongolian leaders on Mongolian national day]

[Text] To Comrade Yu. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Mongolian People's Great Hural Presidium. To Comrade J. Batmonh, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic.

Dear comrades:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers and the working people of our country we send the MPRP Central Committee, the People's Great Hural Presidium, the Mongolian Council of Ministers and the Mongolian people fraternal greetings and cordial congratulations on their national holiday--the 58th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Republic.

The revolution of 1921 opened up broad prospects for Mongolia to achieve accelerated socioeconomic progress. Having implemented profound revolutionary transformations in all spheres of life, the country's working people are now achieving impressive successes in creating the material and technical basis of socialism. The steady growth of Mongolia's economic potential, the improvement of socialist social relations and the improvement of the Mongolian people's prosperity and culture are all graphic evidence of the correctness of the chosen course and the natural result of the creative labor of Mongolia's working class, cooperative herdsmen and people's intelligentsia and of the MPRP's organizational activity. The Mongolian people's great achievements are also a vindication of the importance of equitable all-round cooperation among the socialist countries.

As a firm link in the socialist community Mongolia is an active participant in the economic integration of the CEMA member countries. The Soviet Union holds in high esteem Mongolia's positive contribution to the socialist community's concerted activity aimed at easing tension and strengthening world peace and at supporting the peoples' national liberation movement.

We note with satisfaction that Soviet-Mongolian cooperation has achieved a high level and is becoming increasingly fruitful. We are firmly united both by the historical path we have traversed together and the great deeds of today, as well as by common plans for the future. The Soviet people cherish the proven alliance with the Mongolian people.

On this great day we wish Mongolian communists and all the Mongolian people complete success in solving the important and crucial tasks set by the 17th MPRP congress for the further development of socialist Mongolia.

May the indissoluble friendship and fraternal cooperation between our countries and peoples strengthen!

[Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

More on Ambassador's Reception

Moscow PRAVDA on 10 July 1979 carries a TASS report on page 4 which makes the following addition to the item published on page C 2 of the 17 July 1979 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, under the headline "Kirilenko, Zimyanin Attend Mongolian Ambassador's Reception": The presidium also included "I.I. Arkhipov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

DOSAAF DELEGATION ARRIVES IN ULAANBAATAR

LD191327 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] A USSR DOSAAF delegation headed by Air Force Marshal Pokryshkin, chairman of the DOSAAF Central Committee and three times Hero of the Soviet Union, arrived in Ulaanbaatar today. The Soviet guests will take part in the festivities devoted to the 50th anniversary of the creation of the Mongolian Society for the Promotion of Defense [Obshchestvo Sodeystviya Oborony]. This society unites over 280,000 people. During the half century of its existence it has made a worthy contribution to the cause of strengthening the country's defense capacity. The Soviet Union regularly conducts various measures which promote the upbringing of the working people, especially of the next generation, in a spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism. Strengthening of friendship and combat cooperation between the peoples of Mongolia and other socialist countries.

DPRK TRADE UNION DELEGATION ENDS USSR VISIT

LD191305 Moscow TRUD in Russian 11 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "Visit Concluded"]

[Text] A delegation of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Korea, headed by Vice Chairman of the Central Committee Kim Hi-su, was in the Soviet Union 2-10 July at the invitation of the AUCCTU.

During their stay in the USSR the delegation visited Moscow, Vilnyus and Kaunas and took part in activities to do with the month of solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for the withdrawal of foreign troops from the territory of South Korea and for the country's unification on a peaceful and democratic basis currently underway in our country.

The delegation had talks with AUCCTU secretaries I.I. Vladychenko and K. Yu. Matskyavichyus. In the course of these meetings the unfailing solidarity of Soviet Trade Unions with the Korean people's struggle for the unification of their motherland and for peace and security in the Far East and throughout the world was reaffirmed. On behalf of the Central Committee of the United Trade Unions of Korea Kim Hi-su expressed gratitude to the working people and the trade unions of the USSR for their unfailing support for the Korean people's just cause and stated the wish of the United Trade Unions of Korea to develop friendly ties and cooperation with Soviet Trade Unions.

REPORTAGE ON AFGHAN 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY' VIOLENCE CONTINUES

Foreign Training for Saboteurs

ID132140 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 13 Jul 79 ID

[Text] In Moscow, the newspaper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA, quoting the western press, says that Chinese and Egyptian military advisers, Pakistani army officers and American instructors are training Afghan counterrevolutionaries. The saboteurs are trained in 12 camps and bases on Pakistani territory and then sent to Afghanistan for antigovernment activities.

Attack on Darrah-ye Nur

ID191526 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 19 Jul 79 ID

[Text] In Afghanistan the counterrevolutionaries supported from outside continue subversive activity in an attempt to liquidate the revolutionary gains of the people. In an interview with the Soviet news agency, TASS, a spokesman for the Afghan security service reported that several days ago a gang attacked the town of Darrah-ye Nur in the center of Konarha Velayat-e Province. The raiders looted the town, killed civilians and burned down houses. The arms and ammunition seized from gang are of American, Chinese and Pakistani manufacture.

AFGHAN PARTY FORMS CC DEPARTMENTS, COMMISSIONS

ID141857 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 14 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, July 14, TASS--A meeting of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan was held here today in the House of the People. It was presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, Chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan Nur Mohammad Taraki.

A brief report on the home and international situation was delivered at the meeting of the Political Bureau by Nur Mohammad Taraki.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan unanimously endorsed a decree of forming departments and commissions of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan.

NEW ECONOMIC MEASURES IN AFGHANISTAN REPORTED

ID131840 Moscow TASS in English 1515 GMT 13 Jul 79 ID

[Text] Kabul, July 13, TASS--The Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has adopted several new measures in the sphere of trade, private capital investments, banks and regulation of the country's economic development. The government's statement, published on this occasion, says, in particular, that the aim of the measures is to change Afghanistan's socio-economic life.

Their implementation will help liquidate economic backwardness, strengthen the independent national economy and raise the living standards of the working people; with a view to implementing the tasks of the five year plan. In addition to expanding state sector, in the economy assistance will be rendered to private business in developing [word indistinct] scale industry, trade, transport and public services.

The statement defines state ownership which covers public property, natural wealth and mineral resources, means of communications, banks and insurance companies.

Small and large scale trade is proclaimed free. Private capital investments into the national economy, if they do not contradict the country's legislature and interests, will be always encouraged and guaranteed. In the sphere of foreign trade, the statement notes, all-round assistance will be given to companies and traders in the field of export and import. The state encourages private business operations in raising production and improving the quality of exported products, and will protect them against competition with foreign goods. Banks of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are to render assistance to private business, particularly in important branches of the national economy, by granting credits.

To ensure the rural population with essentials, it is envisaged to help peasants in settling up consumers' cooperatives. The state will also encourage cooperation of handicraftsmen into production unions.

IZVESTIYA CORRESPONDENT INTERVIEWS ONE OF HUAQIAO

LD192155 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 19 July, TASS--Speaking about several meetings he has had with people who come under the category of "refugees," the IZVESTIYA correspondent in Hanoi writes:

"In the ballyhoo that has been raised around the refugee problem, one should first and foremost look at the ideological and political sabotage being conducted by the West and Beijing against Socialist Vietnam and its true friends and also their attempts to drive a wedge between the people's national liberation struggle and to poison the political atmosphere in Southeast Asia and the whole world.

"In trying to hang the singular tag of the 'creator of the refugee problem' on Socialist Vietnam, bourgeois and Beijing propaganda are putting the cart before the horse, as they say in the East."

One of the Vietnamese of Chinese origin called Le told the correspondent that he had been visited by "unexpected guests" in the night who had threatened him and demanded that he and his entire family leave Vietnam immediately. Le was offered 8,000 dongs in cash which he was to spend on a motor boat on which he could leave Vietnam. In spite of the threats and bribes Le refused to leave Vietnam. He now continues his life and work and faithfully serves his worker and peasants republic. The correspondent points out that it is the imperialist circles and the forces of international reaction who are to blame for this difficult and complicated phenomenon that began 15 years ago with the explosion of the first U.S. bombs, and for this tragedy that grew more acute as Beijing stepped up its subversive activities against the SRV. This is the real state of affairs. And these facts cannot be refuted by the provocateurs and slanderers who are whipping up the so-called campaign in support of the Indochinese refugees.

VNA REPORT ON PRC BORDER PROVOCATIONS CITED

LD121518 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 12 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi, July 12, TASS--The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY reports: The Chinese side, avoiding taking urgent steps to ensure peace and stability in the border districts of the two countries and rejecting the constructive proposals of the SRV delegation for achieving agreement to stop armed provocations on the frontier, continues concentrating troops and military equipment, is actively building military installations, holding military exercises and incessantly stages armed provocations against the SRV.

Between June 28 and July 6, the Chinese attacked Vietnamese territory with mortar and machinegun fire. Their sabotage groups penetrated into a number of districts in the provinces of Hat Ngeun, Hoang Lien Son and Cao Bang. On July 8 and 9, Chinese troops staged a large-scale provocation in the area of Kocpan community, Cao Bang Province.

These actions, the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY says, indicate that China deliberately aggravates tension, threatens peace and security in the border districts and grossly violated the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the SRV. The people and Government of the SRV demand that the ruling circles of China immediately stop their provocations and other hostile anti-Vietnamese actions on the frontier. The Beijing authorities bear all the responsibility for the consequences of these provocations.

NOVOYE VREMYA CITES ZAMYATIN REMARKS ON FRG TIES

LD191127 Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 28, 6 Jul 79 pp 12-15 LD

[N. Portugalov report: "Highway Into the 21st Century"]

[Text] Cologne-Moscow--Officials of the FRG Foreign Ministry and other FRG political departments, representatives of industrial and financial circles, scientists and journalists, assembled in the lecture hall of the Volkshochschule on Neumarketplatz in downtown Cologne in June. A 3-day colloquium was held here on the theme of "relations between the USSR and the FRG on the eve of the 10th anniversary of the Moscow treaty," organized by the Federation of "FRG-USSR" Societies and the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

On an Ascending Line

The third, concluding day of the colloquium was also its culmination: A report was delivered to those present by L.M. Zamyatin, president of the "USSR-FRG" Society, chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Information Department and deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet. He had just flown in to Cologne from Vienna, where he was a member of the Soviet press liaison delegation at the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev and J. Carter. Naturally, the audience was interested to learn first hand, as they say, about the assessment of the SALT II treaty and of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG, which have become one of the main props of detente in Europe.

"The development of relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG can be likened to the construction of a great highway leading into the 21st century," L.M. Zamyatin said, concluding his address. "We are laying the road, as it were, from different directions, not always in agreement on questions connected with its cross section, rate of construction and engineering methods.... We often disagree, sometimes seriously, but we do not doubt the need to resolve the task which has been set. This road is being laid section by section. And we in the Soviet Union believe that this road to the future will be built. We hope that you too share our confidence."

The applause in the auditorium confirmed this.

In the almost 9 years which have passed since the memorable day--12 August 1970--of the signing of the Moscow treaty, relations between our countries have been developing on an ascending line, in the spirit of genuine good neighborliness. That is why the holding of a colloquium devoted to the results of the Moscow treaty this year--on the distant approaches to its first "round" anniversary--is quite justified. Indeed, in 1980, when the FRG population again goes to the polls and the country's political parties submit their programs for its judgment, Soviet-West German relations--the core of the FRG's realistic Ostpolitik--will be at the center of attention among the country's public. West Germans, like Soviet people, will again ask themselves: Have the great expectations pinned on the Moscow treaty been justified?

The memory of difficult times is often driven out of people's consciousness by what is positive--such is man's disposition. But let us not forget that the great positive shifts have not taken place of their own accord. It was necessary to rule a line under the bad past.

The Moscow treaty is above all a most important initial milestone in bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. In addition, the treaty has become a kind of signpost on the path of Europe's entire postwar development, since without it much of what has made it a continent of strengthening security and growing trust and cooperation in the last 10 years would have been impossible.

In his report at the colloquium L.M. Zamyatin noted that, although relations between our two countries do not have the global component which governs the Soviet Union's relations with the United States, they are marked by special dynamism, on both the bilateral and European planes.

The Moscow treaty is regarded not just as a document but as a process. Much has already been done to fill this treaty with concrete content, but the reserves it contains are still great today. General de Gaulle's famous quote about "treaties fading like roses" does not apply to the Moscow treaty.

Over these years the sides' approach to implementing the Moscow treaty provisions has been active and creative and is a result Soviet-West German relations have today acquired a new quality which distinguishes them favorably from the Soviet Union's relations with certain other Western countries. The fabric of relations is becoming increasingly tough and durable, and their pulse is increasingly strong. Political contacts at high levels, including summit level, have above all become highly intensive. In the years of Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt's chancellorships there have been four summit meetings with L.I. Brezhnev--two each in Moscow and Bonn--crowned with positive results and giving a powerful new impetus to relations.

Parliamentary, trade union, scientific, cultural, sporting, tourist and other diverse ties, whose significance can hardly be overestimated, are an integral part of Soviet-West German cooperation. An assessment of these ties in various spheres of life and the prospects for their further consolidation were the subject of speeches by Soviet and West German participants in the colloquium--the writer V. Kozhevnikov, Deputy Chairman of the Soviet Olympics Committee V. Popov, State Secretary D. Sperling, President of the Federation of "FRG-USSR" Societies W. Berendt and others.

The noble activity of the members of the "FRG-USSR" society, our cordial hosts in Cologne, is worthy of praise. They have made great efforts to popularize the achievements of Soviet culture in their country. Just as importantly, the members of these societies, like us, their partners and colleagues in the "USSR-FRG" Society, have done a great deal to overcome the mutual distrust engendered by the grievous legacy of the war years.

A Model of Partnership

Economic ties occupied an important place in the work of the Cologne colloquium. Speeches were devoted to this by Academician D. Gvishiani, deputy chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and his constant colleague at sessions of the Soviet-West German Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation D. Rohwedder, former state secretary at the FRG Economics Ministry and now deputy chairman of the well-known Hoesch firm in Dortmund.

Economic relations between the Soviet Union and the FRG have assumed the character of a model of partnership between developed countries belonging to different social systems.

The Soviet-West German economic agreement signed in Bonn on 1 May last year for a period of 25 years, and thus extending beyond the limits of our century, was the basis for similar long-term agreements concluded with other leading Western countries.

In 10 years trade turnover between our countries has quintupled--an unprecedented event in world trade. It now totals about DM11.7 billion. But this figure, impressive in itself, does not give a complete impression of the scale of partnership. [paragraph continues]

About one-fourth of the West German national economy's output is exported. The Soviet Land, with its huge domestic market, does not depend on exports to such an extent. That is why, while giving due attention to the development of foreign trade as the classic form of economic ties, the USSR and the FRG allot an increasingly large place to such promising forms of partnership as large-scale barter deals modeled on the well-known agreement on "Soviet gas for West German pipes" and to cooperative contracts.

Now that the developed Western countries, where prosperity was based on cheap raw materials, are threatened by an acute shortage of solid and liquid fuels and the West's inability to resolve by itself the problems posed by the energy, raw materials and structural crisis has been revealed, the exploitation of the complementary features of the two countries' national economies to mutual advantage is becoming particularly urgent. In the FRG today one increasingly rarely hears voices warning of the "excessive dependence" on the Soviet Union into which the West German economy could allegedly fall by orienting itself to a large extent on the joint exploitation of raw materials sources on a barter basis and within a cooperation framework. Here people are increasingly beginning to realize that it is not a question of some kind of unilateral dependence but of interdependence, inasmuch as the Soviet economy would then be oriented in the long term on many achievements of the FRG's advanced technology. Such interdependence is a reliable guarantee of peaceful partnership, which is already making it possible to begin the quest for solutions to the problems of the next century.

The positive elements in Soviet-West German relations are of decisive significance. However, this does not mean that there is no cloud in the sky of partnership.

Problems of Military Detente

In their speeches L.M. Zamyatin and other Soviet participants in the colloquium drew attention to the actions of forces still influential in the FRG which oppose the constructive development of relations and above all military detente--reducing the level of confrontation while preserving the sides' equal security. These forces, to use the metaphorical expression of the Soviet delegation leader, see the future in the past like Tiresias, the soothsayer of antiquity, whose head, in one of the circles of Dante's "Inferno", was turned to face backward forever as a punishment for gloomy "predictions."

These forces cover their activity aimed against military detente with the same old arguments on the "Soviet military threat." However, it is a matter for concern that similar motifs, albeit in a more veiled, attenuated form, can be heard in the speeches of certain politicians in the ruling coalition. They keep on expressing "concern" about armaments which, they say, exceed the USSR's defense requirements. In combination with campaigns in the FRG bourgeois press, where the enemies of the USSR still have very strong positions, they cannot fail to exert a certain influence on broad strata of the population.

The FRG plays a prominent role in NATO. It is also allotted a leading role in plans to deploy American cruise missiles and other medium-range missiles in Europe--missiles capable of hitting targets deep within the Soviet Union's territory. To justify these dangerous plans people here refer to similar systems of weapons in the "Eurostrategic class" which the Soviet Union possess, which NATO allegedly cannot counter with "anything equivalent" and which, they say, violate "regional parity in Europe" while reducing [as published] global parity.

Noting that the attempt to divorce regional parity from global parity is at best an impermissible simplication, if not a manipulation, L.M. Zamyatin recalled that in actual fact the West preserved a certain superiority in Europe right up to the early seventies, when the Soviet Union achieved a strategic balance of forces with the United States. This superiority was created as a result precisely of NATO forward-based systems on the Continent (carrier-borne aircraft, medium-range bombers, and nuclear positions allotted to NATO by the United States, not to mention the "Eurostrategic national nuclear potentials" of Britain and France added to NATO's total might). It is no accident that in the early seventies the Americans rejected the Soviet proposal to include their forward-based systems on the Continent in the strategic arms limitation talks. Only after that was the Soviet Union forced to strengthen its medium-range systems in Europe in order to insure balance.

Great attention was attracted among West German observers by the Soviet delegation leader's conclusion that, tnanks to NATO's "Eurostrategic systems," which the United States incidentally insists on calling "tactical," the SALT II treaty just signed in Vienna is to some extent nonequivalent [neekvivalenten] for the Soviet Union, since we do not have such means on the American Continent yet we are faced with considerable defense tasks in Asia. However, we accepted this nonequivalence for the sake of reducing the level of confrontation while preserving equal security, that is, while preserving the global balance.

The Soviet Union has made substantial proposals to the West in the sphere of military detente and displayed readiness to include in arms reduction talks all the components of one side's combat potentials which arouse concern on the other side. It is up to the West. "And I cannot imagine," the keynote speaker stressed, "what factors of a military or political order could prevent the FRG from actively supporting L.I. Brezhnev's proposal on concluding a kind of nonaggression pact between the countries of the Warsaw Pact and NATO, including both conventional and nuclear means."

But the West is still silent, and behind the curtain of silence a plan is being prepared for deploying American medium-range missiles in "NATO's European sphere," which is nothing but a new attempt by the Pentagon and NATO to change the balance of forces in their favor at the expense of the Europeans, and primarily the West Germans to the detriment of their security and to a considerable extent with their money.

In the lobbies the Soviet participants in the colloquium drew their West German colleagues' attention to the fact that the implementation of that plan threatens the most serious consequences above all for the FRG, which as a result would indeed be turned into a "nuclear hostage," only not for the Soviet Union, as the Atlanticist propagandists assert, but for NATO and the United States. This situation can be illustrated by the following comparison: The American subversive radio stations "Free Europe" and "Liberty" are waging psychological warfare against the Soviet Union and socialist countries from West German territory--they are "shooting with words." Their presence in the FRG, to all appearances, does not cause great rapture with their hosts, but the hosts cannot make up their minds to throw them out, of course, for the sake of "Atlanticist solidarity." In this case the Soviet mass information media do not carry out "return fire" against the FRG. But the American medium-range missiles which it is intended to deploy in the FRG will fire nuclear warheads if the United States considers it necessary, and that fire would not go unanswered.

On the Feeling of Responsibility

In his report at the colloquim L. M. Zamyatin recalled that as early as 1975 L. I. Brezhnev, talking with FRG President W. Scheel in Moscow, spoke of the mass information media's responsibility in the matter of the political education of the population, and of the fact that the Soviet press is educating the population in the spirit of good neighborliness toward the West German partner.

And for us in the Soviet Union it was by no means easy to dissipate our people's natural distrust inherited from the past and remove any doubts about the long-term nature of this course. Can similar results be displayed in the FRG? Alas, this question cannot be answered in the affirmative. Even apart from the publications of the powerful Springer press concern, which firmly holds to the anti-Soviet positions of the "cold war" times, other FRG mass information organs, including liberal organs which support the coalition's "ostpolitik," are clearly on the side of anti-Sovietism, disseminating false information on the Soviet Union's aims and intentions, kindling dangerous nationalist illusions and waging campaign after campaign against our loyal friend and ally the GDR in thevain hope of shaking its social system and socialist statehood.

We are not about to interfere in our partner's internal affairs. Moreover, we take into account the particular features in the work of the FRG mass information media associated with the Western interpretation of press freedom. But we have a right to count on this--that a feeling of responsibility on the part of all who inform the West German population should prompt them to insure the correct correlation between their political convictions, whatever they may be and the interests of detente and good-neighborliness with the Soviet land, which are of vital importance for the FRG.

The West German press publicised in detail and relative objectivity the work of the Cologne colloquium. But it was not possible to escape a false note. A dissonance was created by the comments of the "Eastern Editorial Office" of Deutsche Welle--the semiofficial radio station subsidized by the government.

I remember Mr Werner, a Deutsche Welle correspondent, rushing about the corridors of the Valkshochschufle seizing Soviet participants by the lapel and begging for interviews--which were not given to him because of lack of time and, to be frank, in view of the reporter's obvious lack of seriousness, since he did not even take the trouble to familiarize himself with the main reports. But Mr Werner did not despair. He compiled a little report himself in which he permitted himself the most trivial bantering on the serious problems posed at the colloquium. However, it is not worth taking much notice of Mr Werner. To use the German expression, he is only a "3 penny errand boy" for the chief of the Deutsche Welle "Eastern Editorial Office," Kirsch, who has gathered a gang of anti-Sovietists about him.

Of course, the work of this editorial office, like the works of Kirsch and his subordinates, are FRG'S internal affair. But is it a normal situation for the representative of a semiofficial radio station to try to criticize key questions of USSR-FRG relations? Is it permissible for a semiofficial anti-Sovietist whose hatred for the Soviet land makes him forget the elementary rules of decency to do this?

However, this vexatious "episode in the corridors" could not blacken the overall positive impression gained from the colloquium. The frank, businesslike discussion gave still greater weight to the main conclusion at which the colloquium participants unanimously arrived. For nearly 10 years our countries have in general been successfully traveling the path defined by the Moscow treaty--that act of peace and cooperation.

OPENING SESSION OF EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT NOTED

LD191648 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The first session of the so-called European Parliament, voted in by direct general elections in the Common Market countries in June of this year, is in progress in Strasbourg. Our correspondent in France, Vladimir Dmitryev, reports:

In the very first hours of work of the parliament where, as is known, the majority of seats belong to reactionary political forces, a sharp struggle got under way for the presidential chair of lesser Europe's new body. In the end, after a second round of voting, the post went to Simone Veil, the former French minister of health and family. This cleared up one point on the agenda of the present session which is to last until 21 July. The deputies have also to approve the Common Market budget for 1980 and to discuss a number of complex problems concerning the Nine's agricultural policy and the economic and energy crisis in the West European countries. There remain serious differences on most of these problems among the states represented at the parliament, and between the Common Market as a whole and its mighty rivals--the United States and Japan. Neither special EEC commissions nor the previous parliament managed to remove these.

Opening the session, its current president, the 86-year-old Louise Weiss, delivered a wide-ranging speech. It contained many reflections on European--that is, West European culture and civilization, the moral reasons for the lowering of the birth rate in the West, on law and order, and on human rights which, to judge from Mme Weiss' remarks, are allegedly being usurped by certain tyrants in the United Nations. The speaker did not in fact deem it necessary to draw the deputies' attention to the vital problems which most of all concern the working people of Western Europe--the continuing growth in unemployment, the closure of industrial enterprises, the ruin of peasant farms and the erosion of the people's living standards. It is well known that the army of the unemployed in the Common Market is in excess of 6 million, which is 5.6 percent of the working population.

According to data from the OECD in Paris, which comprises 27 capitalist countries, retail prices in the states of Western Europe went up by an average of 6 percent between January and June this year. The deputies of the parliament who gathered in the Palace of Europe were reminded of these problems by participants in a mass demonstration who had arrived in Strasbourg from various countries in the Common Market.

AUTUMN FORGE-79 CONDEMNED BY WEST EUROPEAN PUBLIC

LD200651 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 7 Jul 79 p 3 LD

[From information-TASS roundup under rubric "Foreign Military News": "Maneuvers"]

[Text] Large-scale NATO military maneuvers code-named "Autumn Forge-79" will be held on the territory of the North Atlantic Alliance's countries in the period from September through November this year. This has been reported by the headquarters of the supreme commander in chief of NATO Allied Armed Forces in Europe. All the states belonging to NATO's military structure will participate in the maneuvers.

The alliance's military demonstrations, which will take place in regions adjacent to borders with socialist countries, provide for joint operations by the ground, air and naval forces of the NATO countries. [paragraph continues]

A total of more than 200,000 soldiers and officers usually take part in them. Cooperation among the bloc's armed forces under "conditions of a military crisis" will be improved during the "Autumn Forge-79" maneuvers. They will end with exercises for NATO command personnel.

This is the fifth year in succession that the "Autumn Forge" maneuvers have been held. In the majority of the bloc's member countries they arouse protests and condemnation from broad public circles, which believe that such demonstrations of military strength run counter to the interests of deepening detente and mutual understanding on the Continent.

MELNIKOV VIEWS USSR, AUSTRIA TRADE DEVELOPMENT

LD190907 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Igor Melnikov "Commentator's Column": "Detente--An Ally"]

[Text] Vienna--A session of the Soviet-Austrian Joint Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation has finished work in Vienna. The concluding protocol notes that the level of cooperation achieved by the two countries serves as their concrete contribution to implementation of the Final Act of the all-European conference.

The period of almost 4 years since Helsinki has provided many examples of detente's beneficial influence on the development of international trade and of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. In this sense the ties between the Soviet Union and Austria--states differing both in size and in social system--are characterized by constant forward movement. Relations between them, as Austrian Chancellor B. Kreisky has repeatedly stated, have reached a level of trust and friendship which could only be wished for. Such cooperation is fully in accordance with the spirit of the Helsinki recommendations.

In recent years Soviet-Austrian trade has assumed an increasingly diverse and long-term character. Whereas in 1975 trade turnover between the two countries was only approaching the half-billion point, last year it totaled R643 million. Realistic conditions for its further expansion are created by contracts based on industrial coproduction, long-term barter deals and participation in the modernization of existing enterprises in both states. Austria's export to the USSR of machines and equipment, structural steel plate, river vessels and chemical products is based on reliable foundations.

The long-term Soviet-Austrian agreement for 1976-1980 is operating successfully.

The entire range of cooperation with Soviet partners has received a metaphorical title in business circles in the Alpine republic--the "Two-Way Highway." This cooperation, which is mutually advantageous and based not on the circumstances of the moment but on lasting, time-tested interests, has unerringly chosen detente as its main ally.

Shipbuilding Cooperation

DW191330 Moscow in German to Austria 1942 GMT 17 Jul 79 DW

[Text] One of the good examples of Soviet-Austrian business cooperation is seen in the contacts of long standing between the Austrian shipyards at Linz/Korneuburg and Soviet customers, the biggest being the maritime fleet of the USSR.

Our correspondent recently met with a responsible member of the ministry, Vladimir Karlov, who told him the following:

The entire maritime fleet of the USSR maintains close business relations with Austrian shipbuilders, Valdimir Karlov says. Our ministry alone has received some 50 ships from the Linz/Korneuburg shipyards, including excellent passenger ships for the Soviet Danube Shipping Administration. The first ships, the "Amur" and "Dunay," were built 8 years ago. Then the "Voga" and "Dnepr" followed. The "Anton Chekhov," which now makes the tourist trips on the Yenisey river and the "Lev Tolstoy," which recently sailed on its maiden voyage from Moscow to Astrakhan, also came from the Korneuburg shipyard.

One month ago Soviet sailors received the biggest ship ever built at the Korneuburg shipyard, named the "Ukraine." This ship will form part of the Danube Fleet and will sail along the favorite route of tourists from various countries--the Danube River to the Black Sea. This vessel was turned over to the Soviet Union in an especially solemn celebration. Many listeners certainly know that there is the tradition for sailors to christen a ship. This festive act takes place after the ship first makes contact with the water. As a rule, ships are christened by women. The godmother of the "Ukraine" in May of last year was the wife of the Austrian federal president, Mrs Kirchschlaeger. The federal president himself took part in the festive presentation of the ship to the Soviet sailors.

A special delegation of our ministry, headed by Minister Timofey Guzhenko, came to Austria recently. I, too, was a member of this delegation. We visited the Korneuburg shipyard where we acquainted ourselves with shipbuilding and with staff members of the shipyard. It must be said that highly qualified workers and employees work there. This most probably explains the good quality of what is produced by Austrian shipbuilders. At any rate, Soviet sailors are always full of praise for the ships built at Korneuburg.

Only recently they placed a new order with the shipyard for five dry-commodity freighters [trockengutfrachter] with a load capacity of 2,000 tons each. At present we are working together with leading members of the shipyard on various interesting projects. I would like to stress that our cooperation with Austrian shipbuilders is rather close.

We also exchange delegations of specialists and carry out joint planning and commercial activities. Soviet and Austrian engineers are working together to achieve the necessary degree of technical perfection for a large number of projects.

In conclusion, Vladimir Karlov said: In addition, Soviet and Austrian sailors are cooperating in implementing traffic on the Danube River. We are extremely satisfied with this cooperation and I am convinced that our business contacts will also develop successfully in the future.

DECISIONS OF SOVIET-FRENCH PARLIAMENTARIAN MEETING REVIEWED

LD191353 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Jul 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Useful Meetings"]

[Text] 14 July--A French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission delegation, headed by Commission Chairman M. Couve de Murville, was in the Soviet Union from 6 through 13 July at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities foreign affairs commissions.

The Soviet and French delegations had conversations and meetings which took place in an atmosphere of mutual understanding in keeping with the friendly relations between our countries. The following participated in these conversations and meetings: from the Soviet side--B.N. Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities Foreign Affairs Commission, and foreign affairs commission members and USSR Supreme Soviet deputies G.A. Zhukov, V.V. Zagladin, N.N. Inozemtsev, R.I. Kosolapov, Z.M. Kruglova and L.N. Tolkunov, from the French side--M. Couve de Murville, chairman of the French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission, and foreign affairs commission members and National Assembly deputies R. Feit, M.T. Goutmann, P. Malpud, C. G. Marlus, and A. Saint-Paul.

In a spirit of constructive and friendly dialog the Soviet and French parliamentarians exchanged views on questions of Soviet-French cooperation, international problems of mutual interest and also on the prospects of the development of business ties between the USSR Supreme Soviet and French National Assembly.

Both sides expressed satisfaction with the fact that Soviet-French cooperation has made significant strides since the last meeting between the delegations of the two countries parliamentary foreign affairs commissions. Summit meetings have made a decisive contribution to this. The deputies stressed the particularly great importance of the Moscow talks in April between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and French President V. Giscard d'Estaing which opened up new opportunities for the development of bilateral relations on a long-term basis and contributed to the strengthening of European and world peace.

The Soviet and French parliamentarians believe that cooperation between our countries should continue to be an important factor in safeguarding peace, security and detente in Europe and the world. In this connection they expressed mutual readiness to contribute to the implementation of the accords reached at the Moscow meeting.

In the examination of international questions, attention was focused on tasks of strengthening the detente process and supplementing political detente with military detente. The view was expressed that the implementation of concrete measures in these spheres outlined in the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace would exert a big influence on the further improvement of the international climate. Both sides noted the significance of the implementation of all the provisions of the Final Act of the all-European conference in Helsinki by all the signatory states. On this plane the hope was expressed that the forthcoming 1980 Madrid meeting of representatives of the countries that participated in the all-European conference will take place successfully and in a constructive spirit.

Both delegations advocated the continuation and activation of efforts aimed at halting the arms race and achieving real disarmament. The Soviet and French parliamentarians see the signing of the Soviet-American treaty on strategic offensive arms limitation (SALT II) as an important step on the path to slowing down the arms race.

The Soviet and French parliamentarians noted the importance of the two countries' efforts to prevent and eliminate seats of tension and to settle unresolved international problems.

Both sides advocate peaceful development throughout the Asian Continent, in particular the lessening of tension in Southeast Asia, taking into account the humanitarian problems in that area.

They recall the provisions of the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace in accordance with which "the sides see the necessity, for these purposes, of the renunciation by all states of all acts of violence, respect for the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of all states on the Asian Continent, no outside interference in internal affairs and the right of all peoples to decide their own destinies independently."

The sides noted the substantial proximity of their government's positions on the question of a Near East settlement. In the view of the Soviet and French deputies it should be all-embracing and should take into account the rights and interests of all interested sides so that peace in the area can be really just and lasting.

Comparing their analyses of the development of the situation in Africa, the USSR and French parliamentarians advocated the observance of the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity and the inviolability of borders in Africa and the peaceful solution of disputes by the African states themselves without outside interference.

In examining questions of bilateral relations the deputies stated the importance of the constant development of mutually advantageous economic cooperation. The existence of reserves in this sphere for improving the effectiveness of this cooperation, in particular by making it more balanced, was noted.

The great significance of the development of the feelings of respect and friendship which the Soviet and French people feel for one another was stressed. In this context the two countries' deputies stated with satisfaction the positive role of regular contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the French National Assembly as a significant element in the matter of broadening comprehensive Soviet-French cooperation. In accordance with the program for the further development of cooperation between the Soviet Union and France in favor of detente and peace they intend to continue to develop meetings and exchanges of this kind.

The French National Assembly Foreign Affairs Commission invited a delegation from the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' foreign affairs commissions to pay a return visit to France to continue the businesslike discussion of questions of interest to both sides. The invitation was accepted with satisfaction.

PCF DELEGATION VISITS SOVIET UNION, MEETS PONOMAREV

LD181930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 18 Jul 79 LD

[Text] In accordance with the plan for interparty links between the CPSU and the French Communist Party [PCF], a delegation of federation secretaries of the PCF has paid a 1-week visit to the Soviet Union. The delegation was received by Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. The French comrades visited Moscow and the Lithuanian SSR, and acquainted themselves with the experience of the CPSU in the field of party organizational and ideological work.

KIRILLIN RECEIVES ITALIAN INDUSTRY MINISTRY OFFICIAL

LD192238 Moscow in Italian to Italy 2100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology, Kirillin, today received the director general for energy of the Italian Ministry of Industry, Ammasari. Their talk was devoted to the problems of further expansion of cooperation in the energy sphere.

COLLAPSE OF SOMOZA REGIME, IMPERIALIST HOPES REVIEWED

LD201053 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jul 79 p 5 LD

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov commentary: "A Step Toward Victory"]

[Text] So, the bloody butcher Somoza has fled from Nicaragua to the United States, to where he had already removed wealth plundered from the people. The "dynasty" which tyrannized the country for almost 45 years has collapsed. However, the struggle of Nicaragua's patriots is not yet ended, since imperialist forces are continuing their attempts to maintain "Somozaism without Somoza."

The methods of imperialist interference in the affairs of countries and peoples are well known to the international public. They include inducing the finally discredited dictator to leave the country, going over his head to establish direct contacts with the hierarchy of generals in order to keep intact the backbone of the uniformed castigators--the bulwark of internal and external reaction and a potential lever for a military coup--and splitting the ranks of the enemies of tyranny and elbowing aside the most consistent fighters for democracy and against foreign dominance. In many ways the July telegrams from Nicaragua are reminiscent of the February telegrams from Iran as regards everything connected with the U.S. ruling circles' attempts to channel the course of events in a foreign country into a direction suiting them.

However, while superficially similar, the struggle in the Central American country is developing under completely different conditions. On the one hand this "hot spot" is in direct proximity to the citadel of world capitalism. The fear that Nicaragua might become a "second Cuba" or that the overthrow of Somoza might cause a chain reaction in such states as Guatemala, Honduras or El Salvador could prompt, if not the United States directly, then the dictatorial regimes of those countries, to undertake armed intervention in Nicaragua with American support (substantial Pentagon air force strength is already concentrated in the Panama Canal Zone.)

On the other hand, the OAS refusal to support Washington's idea of sending to Nicaragua "an inter-American contingent of peace-keeping forces," that is a punitive expedition, is a reminder, as Britain's FINANCIAL TIMES wrote, that "the time has gone when the United States could rule as the sole master of its Caribbean and Central American backyard, as in the case of Guatemala in 1954 and the Dominican Republic in 1965."

The International Conference of Solidarity With the Struggle of the Nicaraguan People held in the Venezuelan capital demonstrated unanimous support for the patriots from the Latin American peoples and the world public. The representatives of 60 states warned of the danger of imperialist interference aimed at impeding the final victory of Nicaragua's democratic forces.

Somoza is overthrown. The struggle continues. Hands off Nicaragua!

PRAVDA URGES IMPROVEMENT OF MATERIAL BASE OF IDEOLOGICAL WORK

LD191209 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Jul 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "The Arsenal of Ideological Work"]

[Text] The party's program goals and the instructions of the 25th CPSU Congress in the sphere of shaping the communist awareness of every Soviet person are being consistently implemented in our country. Our citizens are educated in a spirit of high ideological conviction, patriotism and proletarian internationalism and with a communist attitude toward labor and public property. Much is being done to overcome survivals of bourgeois views and morals and to develop the individual harmoniously. Success is insured by the unity of ideological and organizational activity and a comprehensive approach to resolving educational tasks.

Centers of political enlightenment and scientific and technical propaganda, people's universities, the "Znaniye" society's lecture agencies, and cultural institutions serve as active vehicles of the party's ideas. The effectiveness of their work is determined to a significant extent by a firm material base, and substantial resources are allotted for improving that base. In the country there are 7,500 political enlightenment institutes and rooms, 136,000 club institutions, 131,000 mass libraries, about 1,400 museums and 153,000 movie projectors functioning. Television and radio broadcasting are developing in a planned way and the arsenal of technical resources for propaganda and mass cultural work is being added to.

However, there are still many unresolved problems. The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work" provides for a series of measures aimed at expanding and making more effective use of its material base. The task is being set of increasing the role played by political enlightenment institutes and rooms and by information centers, and of strengthening the material and technical base of educational work in production collectives and at places where working people reside and spend their leisure time. It is also important for all the existing palaces, clubs, libraries and stadiums to be used to the maximum effect for this purpose, irrespective of which department they belong to.

A good example is provided by the Sverdlovskaya Oblast party and soviet organs. Here they have made an all-round analysis of the work of ideological and cultural enlightenment institutions and are persistently implementing a program of strengthening their material base. Cultural complexes have shown themselves in a positive light, helping to pool the resources of rural cultural centers and significantly increase the efficiency of clubs and libraries. Things have been organized in a well thought out way in Ukmergskiy Rayon, Lithuania, where political work centers have been created at enterprises and on farms. Thus, at the S. Neris Kolkhoz, such centers have been organized at the House of Culture, the machinery yard and the livestock unit. Carefully equipped with technical resources, these centers have made it possible to improve the standard of educational work and reach every working person. The attention of party and soviet organs in the country to modernizing the printing resources for rayon, city and oblast newspapers and equipping local television and radio with sophisticated apparatus has been stepped up.

At the same time, warning signs are reaching the editorial office that in a number of places party organizations, soviet ispolkoms, and economic, trade union and Komsomol organs are losing sight of questions of strengthening the material base of ideological work. In oral political propaganda and agitation insufficient use is made of modern technical resources, screen, audio and printed visual aids, and readers are not satisfied by the print quality and publication schedules of many books prepared by republican and oblast publishing houses.

The construction of cultural projects and sports facilities is still taking place only slowly. Thus, in the Non-Chernozem Zone the plan for the first 3 years of the 5-year plan period for commissioning rural clubs has been less than one-third fulfilled, and that for rayon cultural institutes--only 65 percent; subdepartments of the RSFSR Ministry of Rural Construction owe a large debt to rural workers. There are many new cultural buildings in the Ukraine. In the first 3 years of the current 5-year plan period alone 562 club buildings were erected and about another 500 are under construction. But in a number of oblasts in the republic, comprehensive programs for economic, social and cultural development are being implemented unsatisfactorily. At a recent Ukrainian CP Central Committee plenum sharp criticism was made of the republican Ministry of Culture, the Ukrainian Trade Unions Council and leaders of party and soviet organs in Poltavskaya, Kiyevskaya, Kharkovskaya and Chernigovskaya oblasts, where plans for commissioning club institutions are being violated.

The new tasks which the party is setting for the propaganda cadres and employees of the mass information media and cultural enlightenment institutions demand a constant improvement in the forms and methods of educational work and the expansion and more effective use of its technical arsenal. Are people always really concerned about this at a local level? Unfortunately not. For instance, palaces of culture and technology have won popularity in Minsk, Gorkiy, Yaroslavl, Kramatorsk, Kolomna and other cities. But this promising cause is being hampered because it is sometimes very difficult to acquire equipment and instruments and as yet there is no standard design for such palaces. Ministries of culture, the AUCCTU and their local organs are called upon to give all-round support to the new form of cultural work and leisure for the population.

Much remains to be done to equip centers of ideological educational and political work with modern sound-recording apparatus and with equipment to enable radio facilities to be installed in auditoriums and lecture halls. The provision of specialized transport for these institutions leaves much to be desired.

The task of party organizations is to constantly build up the arsenal of ideological work and adopt every measure to insure that cultural enlightenment and sports facilities are erected on time and to a high standard and that they are furnished with modern technical resources and equipment. Concern for strengthening the material base of ideological work is ultimately concern for strengthening its effectiveness and for insuring that every lecture room and club, library and movie and concert hall, and all means of ideological, moral and political education more fully satisfy the working people's aspirations and more effectively serve the cause of communist building.

PRAVDA SUMMARIZES PROCEEDINGS AT KAZAKHSTAN PARTY AKTIV

LD191435 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Jun 79 p 2 LD

[PRAVDA correspondents M. Dzhanguzhin, Yu. Shpakov report: "Relying on Experience. Meeting of Kazakhstan's Party Aktiv"]

[Excerpts] Alma-Ata. The successes of communist building are inextricably linked with the inculcation in Soviet people of an active life stance, high ideological conviction and loyalty to their civic duty. This was the theme of many speeches at the meeting of Kazakhstan's party aktiv held yesterday in Alma-Ata. The meeting discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization to fulfill the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political Education Work."

The meeting was opened by D.A. Kunayev, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee. [paragraph continues]

He remarked that the resolution, which generalizes the richest practical experience, is a document of enormous political significance. It contains a militant action program for further improving the working people's education in the spirit of high communist ideals. The question is that of elevating all ideological work to a qualitatively new level and insuring that it is profoundly scientific in content, specific and businesslike and that is closely linked with life and with the solution of economic and political tasks. It is essential to do this on the basis of a comprehensive approach which objectively accords with the nature of developed socialism and the essence of the socioeconomic problems currently being solved.

The Soviet people are rallied closely around the party and the government and are persistently implementing the majestic plans of communist building. New evidence of the triumph of the Soviet state's peace-loving Leninist foreign policy was the signing of the treaty between the USSR and the United States on the limitation of strategic offensive armaments. The agreements reached have been made possible as a result of prolonged and intensive work on the part of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and Leonid Ilich Brezhnev personally.

The meeting participants concentrated their chief attention on the persisting shortcomings and keenly and self-critically analyzed the errors and omissions in people's education. It was stated that ideological work is frequently conducted apart from the current problems of today and is not offensive in nature. This reduces its effectiveness. Thus, lecture propaganda is poorly organized in Turgayskaya Oblast; the majority of agitation collectives in Dzhezkazganskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Uralskaya and other oblasts functions only during election campaigns. Atheistic work among the population is conducted unsatisfactorily in some rayons of Aktyubinskaya, Guryevskaya and Dzhambulskaya oblasts.

As the meeting observed, it is essential to develop in every way the Leninist tradition of leadership cadres' participation in the working people's political eduation and to employ more extensively the practice of party workers' and economic leaders' addressing the population. Mass political work in people's homes, particularly in youth hostels, and among stockmen assigned to remote pastures and in small collectives is in need of serious improvement. It is very important to enhance party exactingness toward those called upon to handle the people's education; if one worker or another utters the correct slogans but ignores them himself then he thereby greatly harms our cause.

Vast and instructive experience of the working people's international education has been accumulated in Kazakhstan, where people of over 100 nationalities live, work and study in harmony. The constant rapprochement of the nations, and the assertion of unified traditions and customs, are taking place here on the basis of the commonality of economic, sociopolitical and cultural life. Simultaneously, national culture is undergoing further development. Thus, newspapers, magazines and books are published in many languages; Kazakh, Russian, Korean and Uighur professional theaters function and a decision has been taken to set up a German drama theater. It is necessary, speakers stated from the meeting platform, to continue to assert in people's consciousness the sense of the peoples' indestructible fraternal friendship and of respect for all nations and for their culture, and to deliver a resolute rebuff to any manifestations of national narrowmindedness and conceit. Active resistance to the intrigues of imperialist and Beijing propaganda, which is mounting fierce attacks on Soviet reality and disseminating lies and slander, is acquiring particular significance.

Critical remarks were leveled at workers of the mass news media, culture and art. Newspaper and magazine articles and radio and television broadcasts are frequently boring. They do not hit home and sometimes contain ideological errors. Serious criticism was directed at the "Kazakhfilm" studio, whose workers sometimes create inexpressive, dull films on contemporary themes.

The meeting participants directed a number of observations at central organizations. It was remarked in particular that the new unified radio-broadcasting network that is being introduced sometimes fails to take local specifics into consideration, and that rural workers of northern Kazakhstan have to listen to materials devoted to themselves at the most inconvenient time. Central television too pays little attention to the life of the residents of the virgin lands.

The meeting assured the CPSU Central Committee that Kazakhstan's communists will exert every effort to raise still higher the standard of ideological and political education work and will resolve more successfully the crucial tasks of communist building.

Kunayev Opening Speech

LD191537 Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jun 79 pp 1-2 LD

[KAZTAG report: "Bringing Ideological Work Up to the Level of the New Tasks"]

[Excerpt] The question of "tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee resolution 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work'" was discussed at a meeting of the republic's ideological aktiv held in Alma-Ata on 28 June.

Secretaries of obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms and party committees, leaders of ministries and departments, major industrial enterprises and trade union and Komsomol organizations, press, television and radio workers, propagandists, lecturers and political information workers assembled in the sessions hall of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet.

In the Presidium were Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee; Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau members I.A. Abdukarimov, K.M. Aulchadiyev, V.A. Grebenyuk, S.N. Imashev, A.G. Korkin and Yu.N. Trofimov; V.T. Shevchenko, candidate member of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee Bureau; and V.N. Kostetskiy, sector chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

The meeting was opened with an introductory address by Comrade D.A. Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee.

Comrades, Comrade D.A. Kunayev said, attaching exceptional significance to further improving ideological and political-educational work, the Kazakhstan CP Central Committee deemed it necessary to convene the present republican aktiv meeting and discuss urgent tasks connected with implementing the well-known CPSU Central Committee resolution on this question.

It must be said that ideological aktiv meetings have taken place in nearly all oblasts and creative unions. They have shown that the republic's communists are correctly aware of the timely and urgent nature of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, are studying its instructions, provisions and conclusions with the necessary attention and in the necessary depth, and are adopting them as part of their arsenal in their day-to-day practical activity.

Indeed, this resolution, in terms of its principled assessments, the breadth of its coverage of social phenomena and the promising purposefulness and boldness of the solutions proposed, is a major event in the Soviet people's spiritual life.

It reflects new trends in the development of the society of mature socialism, the present state in international relations and the ideological confrontation between different social systems.

The practical success of ideological work, as is known, is determined to a significant extent by the depth to which each communist masters Marxist-Leninist theory, the Leninist art of propaganda and the ability to reach people's minds and hearts.

In this sense a major contribution has been made to the treasurehouse of scientific communism and practical experience in creating a new world by the decisions of the 23d, 24th and 25th CPSU congresses and party Central Committee plenums, a series of CPSU Central Committee resolutions on the main directions in communist building, and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's works, including the two-volume work "Topical Questions of the CPSU's Ideological Work." An invaluable guide to action in resolving not only national economic tasks, but also moral problems is provided by the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth" and "The Virgin Lands," which have rightly won high prestige and recognition from millions of working people in our country and far beyond it.

The ideas of communism have become mankind's true lodestar. These ideas, which have taken possession, in Marx's words, of our thinking and taken command of our convictions, ideas to which reason rivets our conscience, know no bounds.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" draws our attention above all to questions of its content, quality and effectiveness. "The main thing," it says, "is the fact that the quality of this work is not always in accordance with the improved educational and cultural standard and aspirations of Soviet people and does not take into account sufficiently the dynamism of the socioeconomic processes and spiritual life of modern Soviet society."

This criticism of shortcomings in ideological work--shortcomings which are characteristic of our republic's party organization too--insistently dicates the need to step up resolutely the struggle against formalism, high-flown words and empty talk.

The Communist Party, following V.I. Lenin's precepts, has always built ideological work in close connection with the practice of economic building and with the improved results of ideological-educational work. We must above all ideologically insure the fulfillment of national economic plans for the 4th year and for the 5-year plan period as a whole.

In the modern economy, national economic tasks of an unprecedented scale and complexity are carried out. The party's course toward the intensive growth of social production and toward the improvement of the quality and efficiency of all economic activity is being implemented consistently. The contribution of the working people of Soviet Kazakhstan to the country's general achievements is a weighty one. Behind us lie 3 years and more of persistent, selfless struggle to fulfill the tasks of the 10th 5-Year Plan. In this time tens of billions of rubles have been invested in developing the republic's economy, science and culture on an unprecedented scale. More than 100 major industrial projects in all sectors of Kazakhstan's multisector industry have been commissioned.

We are now entering the most crucial period, when the fate of the entire 5-year plan is decided.

It must be noted that, on the whole, things are not going badly in our republic. The republic's industry will fulfill ahead of schedule the half-yearly plan for the volume of sales and for the production of most important types of products. Sectors insuring scientific and technical progress are developing at outstripping rates. Housing, cultural and consumer construction is taking place on a broad scale.

But none of this gives the least grounds for complacency, since we are obliged to tirelessly improve our work in industry, capital construction, transport and communications as well as in that complex sphere--the republic's agriculture.

Our agriculture, raised to qualitatively new heights by the heroic epic of the virgin lands, is developing in a comprehensive and planned way. But at the same time, we have many reserves here which must be brought into operation for the fullest possible return from arable farming, livestock raising and other sectors of agricultural production.

There is no more important task for us at present than that of gladdening our beloved motherland with good Kazakhstan grain. And here everyone must make a worthy contribution--every oblast, rayon and farm.

As well as concern for a good grain harvest, we must intensify attention paid to urgent questions in further developing all sectors of the republic's livestock raising.

The top priority task everywhere is the fullest possible provision of fodder for public livestock. Fodder must be procured on the largest possible scale before the start of the mass harvesting of grain crops.

Many urgent problems face us in the sphere of science, culture and artistic creativity.

We are developing our multisector economy, science and culture for the sake of the noble goal set by the party--that of steadily improving the Soviet people's prosperity and cultural level and making the life of every family and every working person still more beautiful, spiritually richer and of more substantial content.

In all, these tasks and many others the party has always valued and will continue to value the exceptional role of ideological cadres.

It is you, dear comrades, whom the party always calls upon to be in the front ranks, to lead people to shock work through word and deeds, to strengthen the mobilizing role of socialist competition and to promote in every way the successful implementation of the decisions of the historic 25th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee July and November (1978) plenums.

That is why it is the prime duty of each and every person to respond to this appeal and do everything to insure that our ideological and political-educational work is in full accordance with the spirit of the demands of the remarkable, interesting and difficult times we live in.

The CPSU Central Committee resolution accurately and clearly defines not only current, but also long-term tasks in the ideological sphere and makes it incumbent on all of us to strive to insure that every leader, every communist provides a personal example of the unity of word and deed, high morality and a clear ideological stance.

If a particular worker proclaims the correct slogans and demands that others fulfill them, but does not follow them himself, this educational work if I may use the term, is not worth a penny. It is not worth much if it is carried out without the necessary erudition, passion and professional training. Taking this into account, party committees must strive persistently to insure that all cadres without exception, the entire party aktiv, have a profound mastery of the theory and practice of communist education and the art of propaganda. It is important in the next few years for leaders of enterprises, associations, and departments to receive higher political education within the party training system.

Achieving high effectiveness in ideological and political education work is inconceivable without a further improvement in the style and method of party leadership of that most important sector.

In analyzing the activity of the republic's party committees in the light of the demands of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, one cannot help but see that some of them have still not renounced subjectivism, superficiality and formal methods of leadership. Moreover, such committees set a bad example for the trade union and the Komsomol, when bureaucracy takes the place of live work. I do not think there is any need to cite instances of this--there will probably be no shortage of them cited during the aktiv meeting.

In accordance with the letter and spirit of the CPSU Central Committee resolution, party and public organizations, the press, television and radio, creative unions and cultural institutions are now set a concrete task: that of raising ideological-educational work to a qualitatively new level in accordance with the demands of the time.

It is not that our ideological cadres have begun to work badly. No, I repeat, no. It is a question of their working even better everywhere, with the fullest possible spiritual effectiveness, with a combination of creative enthusiasm and complete competence, of their being in the thick of the life of the party and the entire Soviet people, of their being able to answer any question intelligently.

Otherwise, ideological work, even against our will, becomes an excercise divorced from life, a collection of ready-made formulas allegedly suitable for all occasions, for all times and circumstances, but in reality, to paraphrase Engels' well-known expression, unsuitable for any of them.

In any matter, great or small, the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-Educational Work" makes it directly incumbent on us to make wider use of criticism and self-criticism, not to gloss over acute questions and not to keep quiet about the shortcomings and difficulties which exist in life.

It is important not only to rebuff hostile bourgeois and petty-bourgeois ideology, but to be on the offensive ourselves, not to wait for our overt and covert ideological opponents to seize on this or that urgent topic.

Once again, comrades, I will stress the particular importance of educating the population in the spirit of socialist internationalism and the Leninist friendship of peoples.

The party and state have always stood and will continue to stand firm on the defense of the freedom and constitutional rights of the Soviet working person irrespective of nationality. We must state with a full sense of responsibility that we communists will never allow anyone to make the smallest encroachment on one of the main props of the socialist society--the Leninist friendship of peoples, born in Great October and tempered in the struggle for the people's happiness.

Today our country's internal and international situation is firmer than ever. This is indicated by the recent success at the Vienna meeting, largely due to the dynamic, deeply realistic stance of the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. The people of Kazakhstan, like all Soviet people, are sincerely grateful and thankful to him for his wisdom and consistency in resolving the most urgent problems concerning the destinies of the entire world. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet Government, all our party and the Soviet people rate highly the results of the Vienna meeting, which will be to the benefit of both states, and ultimately to the benefit of the noble cause of peace. However, the struggle against the arms race is not over. It still demands considerable efforts, concentration [sobrannost] and a principled approach. But the Vienna meeting marks an important step in the improvement of Soviet-American relations and the entire international climate, which gives us optimism, new strength and confidence in implementing the great tasks of communist building.

New questions are now on the agenda. They concern further growth in the economy, science and culture and the people's prosperity, improving soviet democracy and the socialist way of life. Whatever the scale of the new tasks, their positive resolution will always depend on the practical organization of ideological and ideological-educational work in general in the country, the republic and in every individual collectives. That is why each of us can and must make his constant, creative contribution here. With this thought, permit me to declare the meeting of the republican aktiv of ideological workers open.

PAPER PUBLISHES PERSONNEL CHANGES IN ARMENIAN GOVERNMENT

LD201019 [Editorial Report LD] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 3 July 1979 publishes on page 3 a series of Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees making the following personnel changes:

--Appointing "Comrade Eduard Pashoyevich Avakyan Armenian minister of industrial construction," dated 27 January 1979;

--Releasing "Comrade Karlen Artashesovich Akopyan from his duties as Armenian minister of industrial construction for not insuring the fulfillment of plans for contract construction and installation work and the commissioning of important economic projects," dated 27 January 1979;

--Releasing "Comrade Gamlet Gareginovich Navasardyan from his duties as chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Production and Technical Supply to Agriculture in connection with his transfer to other work," dated 14 February 1979;

--Appointing "Comrade Suren Stepanovich Oganesyan chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Production and Technical Supply to Agriculture," dated 14 February 1979;

--Releasing "Comrade Gevork Armenakovich Ayryan from his duties as chairman of the Armenian State Committee for Cinematography in connection with his transfer to other work," dated 19 June 1979;

--Releasing "Comrade Stepan Grigoryevich Mutafyan from his duties as chief of the Armenian Main Administration for Gasification in connection with his transfer to other work," dated 19 June 1979.

Yerevan KOMMUNIST 10 July 1979 publishes on page 2 a report that "the Armenian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Rafik Tatevosovich Shakhbazyan chief of the Armenian Main Administration for Gasification.

CINEMATOGRAPHY, CONSTRUCTION CHIEFS REPLACED IN AZERBAIJAN

LD200943 [Editorial Report LD] Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 4 July 1979 frontpages an Azerbaijan Supreme Soviet Presidium decree appointing "Azada Aga Kerim Sharifov chairman of the Azerbaijan State Committee on Cinematography."

The same paper publishes on page 4 a "Chronicle" report on a decree releasing "Comrade M.K. Kursanov from his duties" in that post "in connection with his retirement."

[Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian on 10 Jul p 4 publishes a "Chronicle" report which adds the following: "The Azerbaijan Supreme Supreme Soviet Presidium has released Comrade V.L. Pyatibrat from his duties as Azerbaijan minister of industrial construction in connection with his transfer to other work."]

SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES PARTY CONFERENCE ON VUZ ADMISSIONS

LD190937 [Editorial Report LD] Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 July 1979 frontpages a 2,000-word GRUZINFORM report under the heading "Those Who Are Worthy Will Become Students," on a "conference held at the Georgian CP Central Committee to discuss the results of the 1978 admissions to Vuzes and technical schools in the republic, and the republic's readiness of the organized conduct of higher and secondary specialized educational institution admissions in 1979." It is reported that "a speech was delivered at the conference by E. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee."

BREZHNEV, OTHERS SIGN OBITUARY OF ACADEMICIAN A.I. BERG

LD200941 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 July 1979 publishes on page 3 a 500-word obituary of cybernetics expert Academician Aksel Ivanovich Berg, signed by the following:

"L.I. Brezhnev, V.V. Grishin, A.P. Kirilenko, A.N. Kosygin, M.A. Suslov, D.F. Ustinov, K.U. Chernenko, M.V. Zimyanin, N.K. Baybakov, V.A. Kirillin, L.V. Smirnov, A.P. Aleksandrov, S.P. Trapeznikov, I.D. Serbin, P.S. Pleshakov, E.K. Pervyshin, A.I. Shokin, V.A. Kotelnikov, B.N. Petrov, A.A. Logunov, Ye.P. Velikhov, Yu.A. Ovchinnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev, G.I. Marchuk, G.K. Skryabin, N.G. Basov, A.M. Prokhorov, M.S. Ryazanskiy, S.I. Samoylenko."

OFFICIAL GIVES INTERVIEW ON NUCLEAR ENERGY IN USSR

DW1911033 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1219 GMT 18 Jul 79 DW

[Dr Wolfgang Grosse interview with Andrey Petrosyan, chairman of the USSR State Committee on Peaceful Use of Nuclear Energy in Moscow--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Comrade Petrosyan, Otninsk marked the beginning of the age of the peaceful use of nuclear energy by man. What are the main results that have been achieved by the USSR in the past 25 years and what weight does your country give to nuclear power in its energy plans?

[Answer--recorded in Russian with superimposed German translation] From the moment the Otninsk nuclear power plant was put into operation the Soviet Union started developing various types of nuclear power plants. As a result of the work of our scientific research institutions and engineering departments, we have confined ourselves to a limited number of types of nuclear power reactors. These are pressurized water reactors and uranium-graphite reactors of the canal type. These two types of reactors operating on the basis of slow-speed motors have been given priority in Soviet nuclear energy production.

Presently, we are working intensely on the development of fast neutron nuclear reactors. We built many such facilities in our energetics institution. Following this a test power plant was set up in the town of [name indistinct] in the Ulyanovsk area which is still in operation today supplying electricity based on this model from our research and experimental work. A huge industrial power plant was built in Chevchenko, Kazakhstan, with a capacity of 350,000 kilowatts. This power plant has a double function. On the one hand, it supplies Kazakhstan with electricity and on the other hand, it operates desalinization plants for the production of fresh water from the Caspian Sea. We hope that this year we can put an even larger reactor in the Urals into operation--the third energy bloc of the Beloyarsk nuclear power plant with a capacity of 600,000 kilowatts. As you see, the development of nuclear energy is going on here on quite a broad basis.

[Question] There can be no doubt about the danger all types of nuclear weapons constitute to the mere existence of mankind. But there also is widespread suspicion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Is this concern justified or is it possible to reliably prevent man and the environment from being endangered by nuclear power plants?

[Answer] The use of nuclear energy, naturally, entails risks. I would even say that nuclear energy potentially is one of the most dangerous types of energy. But knowing this, one takes certain precautions to use it in the interest of man and not to his harm. The nuclear energy used in our country [words indistinct] for electricity production has shown very good results in the Soviet Union. We have used nuclear energy since 1954. There has not been a single critical situation which one could say was unpredictable They were all predictable and calculable. Or take your plants in the GDR--the Nord or Rheinsberg nuclear power plants. Did you have any difficulties? Naturally you did. There are always difficulties. Sometimes it is the turbines, or the generators, or the pumps. But there has not been a single case that could have led to any unpleasant consequences. And it cannot come to that if everything has really been taken into account and if the necessary safety measures have been taken.

AGRICULTURAL AFFAIRS

CSA REPORTS ON MID-JULY FIELDWORK PROGRESS

LD191338 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Excerpt] It is noted in the latest Central Statistical Administration report on field-work progress that grain has been cut on an area of about 15.7 million hectares in the country by mid-July. At the same time, 85 percent has been threshed. Moving from the south to the north, harvesting work now embraces an extensive territory right to the border of Belorussia and the banks of the Volga. While harvesting is already nearly over in the Central Asian republics and in the Transcaucasus and grain in Krasnodarskiy and Stavropolskiy krays has been cut and threshed, harvesting work has only just started in the Volga valley. Wherever harvesting work is in progress and whatever crop is being harvested, one common concern predominates--to gather the grain in quickly and without losses while not leaving a single grain or straw on the fields. The tested Ipatovskiy method provides such an opportunity--a method which farmworkers on the Volga supplement with their own rich experience. Agricultural machine operators of the lower Volga valley are carrying out harvesting work on a broad front right now. Many of them set a fast pace from the very first days and are exceeding grain cutting and threshing norms.

CSA REPORTS SLOW PROGRESS IN HAYMAKING

LD192020 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration today generalized data on the laying-in of fodders for public livestock farming at kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Sown and natural grasses have been cut on an area of 40.5 million hectares. Haymaking is in progress everywhere. However, its pace in a number of areas, especially in the Non-Chernozem Zone, is slow. Here less than half the grass has been cut, although it is ripe for gathering everywhere. Many farms have started to lay in silage. Almost 3 million tons have so far been put in storage. Half of this amount is accounted for by the Ukraine. In order to increase the stocks of fodders, after-harvest sowings of maize and other crops are being carried out in southern areas. In all, they will occupy an area of several million hectares.

FODDER HARVEST PROCEEDING STEADILY IN KIRGIZIA

LD200730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Report by correspondent (Nikolay Kopytou) in Frunze]

[Summary] The harvest is in full swing in Kirgizia. Although grains have still not ripened everywhere in the republic, haycutting and fodder procurement is proceeding in all places. This year the cultivation and procurement of fodder have been put on an industrial basis in Kirgizia. Specialized fodder procurement teams, sections and links have been set up. This has made it possible to set a fast pace for the harvest despite the fact that it started almost 3 weeks later than last year because of the rainy and cold spring. Special attention is being paid to the stocking [zakladka] of haylage. Almost 1 million tons of haylage have been laid in concrete trenches. In order to gather in lucerne for haylage, certain farms, apart from tractor mowers, are using grain combine harvesters that have already been written off. They leave behind ready grass swathes that quickly cure under the hot sun. Certain farms have already completed their haylage procurement pledges. In addition to haylage, about 500,000 tons of hay, silage and grass meal have been procured in Kirgizia. The second cutting of perennial grasses is now being carried out in valley areas. And it is planned to gather in four or five harvests during the growing season.

DOCTOR PLEASED WITH COSMONAUTS' EXCELLENT HEALTH

LD191227 Moscow TASS in English 1150 GMT 19 Jul 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, July 19, TASS--"The amazingly sound state of the health of Cosmonauts Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin on board the Salyut-Soyuz scientific research orbital complex attests to the adequate efficiency of methods and preventive means applied by them in condition of weightlessness," TASS was told by Nikolay Gurovskiy, a major specialist in cosmic biology and medicine.

The medics are fully satisfied with the condition of the crew. The cosmonauts on orbit retain a sound working ability, are successfully implementing their programme, displaying personal interest and initiative in doing so, Doctor Gurovskiy noted.

This has been facilitated by the system of safeguarding flights and comprehensive preventive steps. The regime governing their day schedule and the order of various jobs was switched to optimal variation, the complex of physical exercises was improved, following analysis of preceding flights. It greatly pleases us, medics, Doctor Gurovskiy said, that dispatches from orbit report strengthening of the muscles of the cosmonauts. Above all, this is a result of systematic weightlessness practicing sessions on the cosmic mini-stadium where the crew have at their disposal a running track, a veloergometer and weighted suits.

The main task of medics, Gurovskiy said, is to maintain the equilibrium of the organism of cosmonauts, their working ability in flight and a rational regime governing work and rest. Specialists, watching the flight of Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin, now concentrate their attention on this. Control is effected daily. Nikolay Gurovskiy recalled that in the living compartments of the Salyut-6 orbital station the atmosphere is closely resembling that on earth. The 24-hour cycle of work and rest also accords with that on earth.

TOKAMAK-7 THERMONUCLEAR PLANT BEGINS OPERATION

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[Text] Moscow, July 15, TASS--The Tokamak-7, the world's first thermonuclear installation of this type with superconductive coils of the main magnetic field, was physically brought into operation at the Kurchatov Institutue of Atomomic Energy, the newspaper PRAVDA reported today.

On thermonuclear installations scientists work out methods to obtain high-temperature plasma and ways to utilize energy which is released in hot plasma during the merging of the nuclei of heavy isotopes of hydrogen. In all the earlier constructed installations of this type, copper coils have been used to create a strong magnetic field in large volumes necessary for the thermal insulation of hot plasma. And this required considerable expenditure of electric power. The application of super-conductive coils makes it possible to cut electric power expenditure hundreds of times over. Hydrogen plasma was obtained in the installation's working chamber with a volume of about three cubic metres. Experiments on research in keeping and heating it were started.

The construction and physical starting of the Tokamak-7 installation are a new important stage in the development of the engineering foundations of the thermonuclear power engineering of the future.